

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 554.—VOL. XX.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE WEST IN THE EAST.

THE West has long been precipitating itself on the East. The tide of European influence and ideas has been rushing from Great Britain, as from a focus and centre, to India on the one hand, and to America on the other. Our "factories" in the East have become a dependent empire, almost too unwieldy for us to manage; while our colonies in the West have grown into an independent empire, to compete with its parent in splendour, in influence, and in power. But still the stream runs eastward by a new channel. The western streamers of those great electrical northern lights which we originally sent forth, have circled the world, and arrived at the East by a western route. The two processes are now in operation, distinct from each other, but with results which promise to be similar.

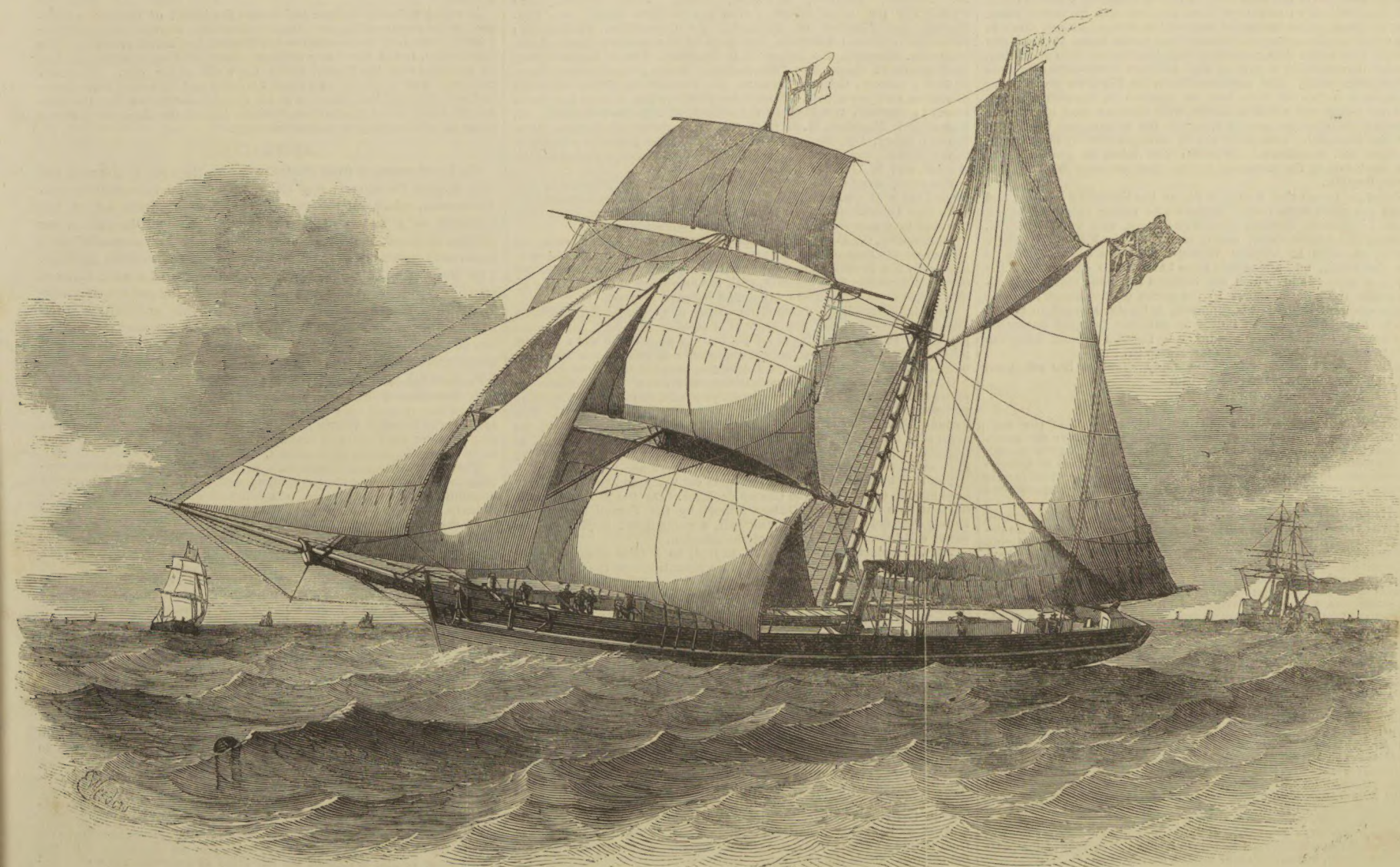
Great Britain has at this moment a new Oriental war upon her hands. We are engaged in full hostilities with the populous and semi-savage kingdom of Birman. Having possession in India of a rich and immense empire, with which that of Alexander the Great was comparatively worthless, we are from time to time compelled to extend it, under the penalty of losing it. No moderation on our part secures us from insult and aggression. Haughty and but partially informed barbarians foolishly rush into collision with us. The consequence is, that Sir Harry Smith's threat against the Kaffir tribes is realised against the natives of India. They are "eaten up," in whole or in part, at a gulp or piecemeal, as may happen to suit at the particular moment our digestion, our temper, or our convenience. Scinde and the Punjab are the most recent instances of the fatality of aggrandisement that pursues us. China had previously afforded an example of the same kind; and we had made a meal of the island of Hong-Kong as an earnest of our capacity, if not of our stomach, for annexation. Birman promises to be the next instance. Indeed, it

is well nigh impossible to foresee any other conclusion to the war that has now commenced, and which has most indubitably been forced upon us by the wicked folly of the Birman authorities, than an increase of our territory at the expense of that of Birman. When the strong men of the West settle themselves in the East, quarrels are certain to arise. Out of quarrels come wars; out of wars comes extension of empire; and out of all these, bad as the means may appear, comes the shock that gives an impulse to the civilisation of the long stagnant, purulent, and festering world of Asia. From that impulse there is no knowing what beneficial results are destined to accrue hereafter to the world, and what triumphs of commerce, of art, of science, of literature, of philosophy, of humanity, and of religion may owe their origin and progress to the unavoidable collision of the active Western mind with the sluggish conservatism of the effete and withering East.

Hitherto Great Britain has been almost the only nation that has borne the brunt of this great natural process. The Dutch and Portuguese, at an early period of European history, when they were more active, enterprising, and commercial than the then circumstances of England allowed her to be, established relations *quasi* amicable and *quasi* hostile with the Japanese and Chinese. The French, also, though less successfully, made an attempt to obtain a footing in the East. But of late years French influence has been reduced to nothing; Portuguese influence has dwindled to a degree suitable to her European importance, and no more; and Dutch influence, though still great, is purely local. British influence has succeeded to them all; and this country has become, for good or for evil, but, as we most conscientiously believe, for more good than evil, the paramount power in the East. We have gone forth conquering and to conquer—not solely by the sword, which we have been slow to use, and which we have only drawn when compelled to do so, but by the force of our ideas. With what advantage to

the whole world we have established a western civilisation in the East, this and a succeeding age will abundantly testify. But we are no longer to be the only power that shall play this mighty game. What the sire has done, the son is about to imitate. The example set by Great Britain has had its effect upon America. Jonathan is resolved to try his hand at the achievements of John, and the East has to receive a rude shaking from two sides at once.

The discovery of gold in California, and the consequent rapid settlement of a busy population on the western shores of the Pacific, have brought the destined agency to the work. It was foreseen by our sharp and long-sighted children of the United States of America, that a quarrel with China or Japan, or both, would sooner or later be the result of the colonisation of California. The leaders of opinion in America made no secret of their intention to knock at the door of Japan, and to see "what the people were made of." In an article entitled "California and her Asiatic Neighbours," which appeared in this Journal so far back as August, 1850, we drew the attention of the English public for the first time to this subject, and stated, on the authority of American letters and journals, what the Americans intended to do, and their reasons for doing it, as well as the provocation or the facility which California would afford them for the purpose. Subsequently to that period, a slight attempt was made by the British Government, while Lord Palmerston held the seals of the Foreign Office, to induce the empire of Japan to behave in a neighbourly manner to the rest of the world. The attempt, however, was not sufficiently bold. The Government was not strong enough in the consciousness of its right; nor was the Minister authorised to the proper extent by the public feeling, or the public appetite for probable wars, to pick a quarrel with Japan. Consequently, the hint that Lord Palmerston gave remained ineffective. Japan took no notice of us or of the outer world, and continued to be "the great unknown" that it always



CAPT. BEATSON'S EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—THE "ISABEL," FITTED OUT AT THE EXPENSE OF LADY FRANKLIN AND CAPT. BEATSON.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

was—shut itself up against the ideas, the commerce, and the necessities of the world; afforded no aid to the general work of mankind; contributed nothing to the police of nations or the security of the seas, and treated all other nations, except China, as barbarians and as foes. But, in our default, the United States, a great commercial and go-ahead people, having no public debt and no public scruple, and possessing both the power and the will to be aggressive, have, as we stated they would nearly two years ago, finally determined that Japan, by fair means or by foul, shall be compelled to do its duty to the rest of the world. At a first glance the morality of such a proceeding may appear questionable; but, when more maturely considered, its inevitable necessity, either by means of the United States or of ourselves, becomes so obvious, that the wonder is, not that the feat is attempted now, but that it was not accomplished long ago. We need not recapitulate the arguments we employed upon the subject in 1850, when the intentions of the United States were mere matter of speculation; but we may with advantage cite, in corroboration of our own, the opinions which we find put forth on authority in one of the journals of New York, which announces that the expedition against Japan has been fitted out.

"The empire of Japan," says the *New York Courier and Inquirer*, "covers an area of more than 100,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at 30,000,000; and, covering an archipelago, its sea-coast is more extensive than the whole Atlantic coast of the United States. It not only lies directly opposite our possessions on the Pacific coast, but the two great islands of Nippon and Yesso form the Strait of Sangar, through which hundreds of our whale fleet are compelled annually to pass; but to land upon the shores of which for supplies of wood, water, or the necessities of life, or to be forced upon them by stress of weather, subjects the unfortunate whaler to robbery and death. Japan not only refuses to hold commercial intercourse with the rest of the world—a very questionable right—but she goes further, and, occupying as she does an enormous extent of sea-coast, she not only refuses to open her ports to foreign vessels in distress, but actually opens her batteries upon them when they approach within gunshot of her shores; and when driven upon them by stress of weather, she seizes upon, imprisons, exhibits in cages, and actually murders the crews of such ill-fated vessels. This has been submitted to too long already; and the constant increase of our whale fleet, and the consequent increase of disasters in this barbarous and inhospitable region, have compelled our Government, unprompted except by its wise foresight, to insist upon a reform in the policy and bearing of the Japanese towards the rest of the world. The single fact, that at one time within the last year there were 121 American whalers lying in the harbours of the Sandwich Islands, far away from their cruising-grounds, because they could not enter any harbour on the coast of Japan for repairs, shows not only the extent of our commerce in that region, but the claims of humanity itself for protection against the barbarians who thus cut off, as it were, the commerce of the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Ochotsk."

Commodore Perry, an officer of repute and ability, has been selected to command this important expedition, which is to consist of three steam-ships, the *Susquehanna*, the *Mississippi*, and the *Princeton*. If the Japanese are wise, they will beware how they refuse compliance with the request which the Americans will proffer; yet the hope that they will relax in the obstinate folly—not to say the injustice—of ages, on the simple demand of an alien, a hated, and almost unknown power, is too sanguine to be seriously entertained. We may be certain, however, that the American Government, having engaged in this enterprise, will "carry it through." It is just the work to suit the daring temper and the youthful ambition of the people. The Japanese authorities, whatever the result may be, will gain no sympathy; and what is done will be as much for the ultimate benefit of Japan as for that of the whole civilised world.

CAPTAIN BEATSON'S EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

THIS Expedition, which has been fitted out principally at the expense of Lady Franklin and Captain Beatson, affords considerable hope of success, inasmuch as the proposed route is almost new.

The *Isabel* is a vessel of 180 tons, of a brigantine rig, fitted with an auxiliary screw to ship and unship. She has from the light water-mark to some distance above the load-mark, a coat of doubling 4 inches thick, wrought longitudinally; and over that another coat 2½ inches thick, wrought diagonally from the upper edge of the first, extending down to the keel: she has also strong ice chocks fitted to the bows, to resist any concussion, the whole being covered with galvanized iron sheathing. The screw is worked by a pair of high-pressure direct-acting engines of 8 horse-power each. The accommodation for the crew are all near the boiler, so as to lose as little heat as possible in the cold weather. There is one boiler with a double funnel, with dampers, that, closing one and opening the other as may be required, the smoke may be carried clear of the mainsail. Internally she is strengthened by large beams in midships, and breasthooks forwards; and taken in proportion to her size, she is one of the strongest vessels that has ever been sent to the Arctic Regions.

The *Isabel* is to sail and steam as far as the Sandwich Islands, and there refit and make some further preparations before entering the ice, and then to proceed through Behring's Straits, and pursue a N.W. course along the Asiatic shore, nearly as far as the Kolyma to where open water was seen by Admiral Wrangel some years back: then to turn to the north, and afterwards come back to the eastward on the north side of some islands which are believed to extend from the American towards the Asiatic shores to the north of the Straits; on the north side again of which, it is supposed, if Sir John Franklin is still safe, there is the best chance of falling in with our intrepid explorers. A fuller account of the course to be taken by Captain Beatson was given in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March 27.

Towards the cost of the expedition Lady Franklin has advanced about £2500; and Captain Beatson, £1000.

REGISTRY OF VESSELS.—It appearing that, at many of the out-ports of the kingdoms, the officers who grant certificates of registry for vessels do not insert their names in the book of registry directed to be kept by the 10th section of the act 8th and 9th Victoria, c. 89, the Commissioners of Customs have issued orders to all the ports, directing that, in all cases in which records are made in the registry book, whether first entry, bill of sale, or transfer, the names of the registering officers be duly inserted therein.

THE HERRING FISHING.—The necessary preliminary arrangements for the herring trade are now being made at the various stations where this important branch of our fishing is carried on. In the accounts received this week from Liverpool, it is stated that, owing to the Burmese war, speculators have raised the price of catch no less than £7 per ton. We have similar accounts from London of a rise of from £5 to £6 in that market for the same article. The price of cured fish, we regret to learn, is a shade down in the Stettin market, owing to expected spring arrivals. All the Lossiemouth boats (45) are already engaged for the coming season to fish at home, at rates slightly in advance of those of last season. Boats have been engaged at Peterhead at 10s. per cran, and £3 and upwards of bounty.

WRECK OF A PORTUGUESE STEAMER, AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamer *Porto*, while on her voyage from Oporto to Lisbon, struck upon some rocks called the Forçados, on the night of the 29th March, when she immediately went to pieces, and all the passengers (36 in number) perished. Seven of her crew were saved. Among the sufferers are Mr. Joseph Allen, of Oporto, and two daughters; Mr. Anderson, from London, shipowner, who was here on account of the *Harriet*, bound to Australia; Mons. Destrières, French Consul at Oporto; Mr. Anderson's nephew; Senhor José Augusto da Silveira Pinto, nephew of the well-known Senhor Albano, of Lisbon; Senhor Antonio José Placido Braga; Senhor Francisco Vieira de Sousa Oliveira, of the Commercial Bank. As yet no bodies have been picked up. The mate and a seaman belonging to the British schooner *Kingston*, of Shoreham, were cruising about the vicinity of the wreck of the steamer *Porto*, and getting into the strong current running out, they were carried among the breakers on the bar and engulfed in an instant. The mate is a native of Perth, named John Spence; the seaman's name is William Harris, and belongs to London. The body of the latter has since been found, and buried at the English burial ground.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 15th, 1852.

The "Exposition" of Pictures in the Palais Royal continues to attract crowds daily, save on the Monday, when the cost of admission is five francs, and on Thursday, when it is one. On the latter day, the attendance is large, but not inconveniently crowded. On the Monday, however, the place is simply a desert. One of the most remarkable pictures of the exhibition is one by M. Gallait, a Belgian artist of very great merit, though not quite a Rubens, as his countrymen delight to style him. The painting represents the exhibition of the bodies of Count d'Egmont and Count de Horn, after their decapitation. They are laid on a bed, surrounded with religious insignia, which conceal the bodies; but the heads are fully exposed, and, though perhaps somewhat too ghastly, are admirably painted. The countenances of the three or four persons at the foot of the bed, looking at the bodies with sorrowing commiseration, and earnestly watched by the fierce soldiers of Alba, who are excellent both in design and execution; and, notwithstanding the repulsive nature of the subject, this painting is constantly surrounded by a crowd of earnest spectators.

A work was lately sold by auction here, so unique of its kind as to deserve somewhat detailed mention. The work in question is a complete set of Voltaire's works, in seventy-two volumes. The last volume, a book of upwards of 600 pages, is occupied solely by an index of the engravings embodied in the remaining volumes, and which amount to no less than twelve thousand eight hundred. All these do not exist in any single edition of Voltaire, but were collected, arranged in their proper places, and bound with the text, at the expense and under the superintendence of M. Victor de St. Mauris, "Introduit des Ambassadeurs at the Court of Louis Philippe." All the countries, towns, sights, and landscapes mentioned in Voltaire's works occupy 334 plates; the vignettes and other ornaments of the same kind amount to 696. Detailed pieces and various engravings, illustrative of the scenes, battles, &c., described by the philosopher of Ferney amount to 819, and the portraits to 10,000 in number! This wonderful collection, which cost, besides many years' labour, upwards of 20,000*fr.*, was actually sold for little more than 5000*fr.*

Another discovery, highly interesting to antiquaries, has just been made within the classic precincts of the "Quartier Latin." A whole row of the small crooked houses facing the noble halls of the Sorbonne having been demolished to give light and air to the vicinity, in the midst of them a fine Gothic chapel has been discovered, which appears to have been constructed towards the end of the thirteenth century. It is supposed to have formed part of the palace which several Kings of France, among others Philip III. (the Bold), occupied in the vicinity of the Hôtel de Cluny, which is within a stone's throw. An opinion is entertained by some adepts in antiquarian lore, that the chapel was comprised within the walls of an hotel, which would, according to them, have been raised on the spot and occupied by the Guise family in the 16th century. This, however, is a decided mistake; for the memoirs and state papers of the day are unanimous in placing the Duke de Guise's residence on the other side of the river, in the neighbourhood of the Bastille. Others, and on far better grounds, believe it to have formed part of a convent of Mathurine monks which existed in its vicinity. However, *ad hoc sub judice lis est*. During the last two hundred years this fine relic has been greatly deteriorated, the windows having been plastered up, and modern constructions actually raised upon its roof and walls. It is, however, to come down, and the materials to be sold as "matériaux de démolition," *anglicè* rubbish.

A statement appeared in a Belgian paper some time since, to the effect that M. Victor Hugo had requested and obtained permission to return to France. It was contradicted on the part of the celebrated poet as completely erroneous. It is, however, asserted that there was some foundation in the announcement, as an intimation was quietly forwarded to M. Hugo that an application to return to France would meet with ready compliance.

FRANCE.

The "Prince President" follows boldly out to their legitimate consequences the recent transformations, social and political, in the character and machinery of the institutions and government of the State. Having got the Senate to confer upon himself a more than Royal income, he now in turn bestows the bounty of the State upon a select body of the Senators; and it will be seen, that, out of the thirty-nine chosen for the golden favour of the Chief of the Republic, a large proportion belongs to the army. From the official list published, it appears that twenty Senators are to receive 30,000*fr.* each; sixteen are to receive 20,000*fr.* each; and three are to have 15,000*fr.* a year. In the first category are ten generals, namely, Generals Baraguay d'Hilliers, de Castellane, d'Hautpoul (who is also *grand référendaire*), Leroy de St. Arnaud, Magnan, d'Ornano, Pelet, Petit, Preval, and Pyat. The ten other Senators who are to have 30,000*fr.* are MM. Bineau, the Minister of Finance; de Creusilhès, ex-Minister; Ernest de Girardin; Lacrosse, Secretary of the Senate; Count Louis Marnezia, Mesnard, the Prince de la Moskowa, Prince Lucien Murat, the Duke de St. Simon, and Thibaudaud. Seven generals are to have 20,000*fr.*; namely, General Achard, De Bar, De la Hitte, Ordener, Schramm, and two others. Nine other Senators are to have the same amount; namely, the Marquis d'Audouin, M. Elie de Beaumont, M. Dumas (late Minister), M. de Heckeren, M. Leverrier, M. Manual (de la Nièvre), Sapey, Troplong, and Viellard. The three Senators who are to have 15,000*fr.* are Vice-Admiral Casey, Vice-Admiral Parsoval-Deschènes, and M. G. de St. Germain.

The remodelling of the professorships in the Paris University is also carried out with vigour, and MM. Michelet, Quinet, and Mickiewicz, who have been Liberals and "something more" in their lectures, have been removed by decree from their chairs in the University.

On Tuesday, the Court of Cassation at Paris held a solemn sitting, to administer the oath of allegiance, according to the new formula prescribed by the President, to the advocates, registrars, and officers of the court. All readily took the oath, with the exception of the advocate M. Martin (de Strasburg), who refused, and resigned his post.

The Legislative Body resumed its sitting after the Easter recess on Tuesday afternoon; but the business transacted was brief and unimportant. Its future meeting is not yet decided on. There was a rumour prevalent that Louis Napoleon was engaged in drawing up a Message, which would be presented to the Legislative Corps at their next meeting.

General Canrobert, the commissioner sent down to the Nièvre to revise the sentences upon the insurgent prisoners, confirms the atrocities perpetrated at Clamecy, as published at the time in the *Standard*. The gallant officer in his report says that all he had read or heard of the ravages of Socialism was far below what had taken place; and that, so frightful were the crimes committed, he could not extend even the slightest clemency to more than 52 out of 579 persons.

The 10th of next month is fixed upon for the grand review and the presentation of eagles in the Champ de Mars. On the 9th a splendid fête is to be given at the Military School by the French army to the Prince President. Previous to the ball, a magnificent display of fireworks will take place in honour of the occasion.

The Government journals declare, in reply to a false rumour of the *Steele*, that the British and French Governments are on the best understanding with each other.

It is said that nearly 26,000,000 sterling will be required by different railway companies and by the city of Paris for public works.

EGYPT.

Advices from Alexandria to the 4th inst. state that Fuad Effendi had come from Constantinople on a special mission, to confer with Abbas Pacha on the subject of the Tanzimat, and to ascertain whether the charges made against him at Constantinople were well founded. There was an impression among well-informed parties that Fuad would advise the Porte to cede to the Pacha the power of life and death possessed by Mehemet Ali, as the representatives of France and Russia had advised that the differences should be amicably arranged with as much speed as possible, and their advice is pretty much of the nature of a command certain to be obeyed.

With respect to the progress of the railway, we learn that some 12,000 to 15,000 people are at work at various places on the line, throwing up the embankment, pulling down houses, preparing stone for bridges, and making a cutting, which at the Alexandria end will be from twelve to fifteen feet deep, passing through a number of streets in the suburbs outside the city walls.

UNITED STATES.

From New York, under date the 3rd inst., we learn that the misunderstanding between England and the United States, respecting the collection of duties in Astoria, Oregon, is in a fair way of being brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

In Congress the business transacted was wholly of a domestic and local character. The Committee on Foreign Relations had entered upon an inquiry respecting the remuneration of Spaniards plundered by the Lopez expedition. A bill to impose imprisonment in room of flogging, now abolished in the navy, was rejected.

Amongst the miscellaneous news, we find two disastrous accidents recorded—one, the bursting of the boilers of the steamer *Pocahontas*, near Memphis, on the Mississippi, which killed eight and scalped eighteen persons; the other, a destructive fire at Philadelphia, which destroyed houses and property to the value of half a million dollars. The fire occurred in Bank-street.

At Boston, also, a very destructive fire had broken out on the morning of the 31st ult., which wholly destroyed the extensive building known as Tremont Temple, and greatly endangered the adjoining houses, as well as the Tremont Hotel opposite. One person was killed, and others seriously injured.

Caravajal, the Mexican insurgent leader, had been brought a prisoner to Brownsville, Texas.

From California there are accounts to the 2d ult. New diggings had been discovered at Marysville and Placerville, which were very productive. The town of Downsville had been burnt down, the loss of which was estimated at 750,000 dollars.

The *North America* steamer was wrecked on the 28th February. All on board, amounting to 750 persons, were saved, but in a most deplorable condition. By the steamer which brought this news 1,500,000 dollars in gold dust was received, besides a vast amount in the hands of passengers; and 1,500,000 dollars more were on their way from San Francisco for Panama and New York.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Accounts from Callao, in Peru, to the 9th ult., state that two ships had sailed from Callao, with 400 armed men on board, with the intention of invading Guayaquil. Other vessels (one of which was a steamer purchased from the Pacific Steam Navigation Company) and troops were to follow.

CANADA.

From Canada we learn that the Anti-Slavery Society of that colony had issued an invitation to fugitive slaves to flee to Canada.

Steamers on Lake Ontario (29th March) had to cut through ice three-quarters of a mile, at Toronto.

On the 27th ult. the funeral of Sir John Harvey, the late Lieutenant-Governor of Halifax, Nova Scotia, took place, with the customary military honours.

INDIA.

The intelligence received this week is of very little interest. It is dated Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the 6th, 13th, and 15th of March respectively.

The preparations for the military operations against the Burmese continued unabated, but there was still prevalent a very general impression that the rapid approach of the wet season would prevent anything like a regular campaign being entered upon at present. From Moulemein mention is made of an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Burmese to drive off her Majesty's brig *Serpent*, which was blockading Rassen. Lieutenant-General Godwyn had arrived at Calcutta, from the command of the Sirhind Division, to take that of the Rangoon and Martaban expedition. It was uncertain when the expedition would sail. The next mail will most probably contain some interesting advices on the subject. The squadron of the expedition has been strengthened so as to consist of 12 steamers and three sailing vessels. The 18th Infantry had percussion muskets served out to them on starting, and will first learn the use of the weapon in front of the enemy, 20,000 of whom are said to be awaiting our troops at Rangoon, and along the line of route to the capital, Ava.

The British force on the north-west frontier, under command of Sir Colin Campbell, had returned to Peshawur, leaving garrisons in the outposts of Dub Shukude and other places.

On the 24th of January an earthquake was experienced in Upper Scinde, Cutchie, and over Gozerat. In the second named place it seems to have occasioned much mischief.

Intelligence had been received of the accidental smothering of 50 Coolie, out of a cargo of 235, in the hold of the ship *Futtay Salam*, during a hurricane off Madras, on the 22d and 25th Dec. The hatches had been battened down, and cries for relief were unheard during the fury of the storm.

CHINA.

The accounts from Hong-Kong are to the 28th of February. From the rebellious province of Kwangsi no further intelligence had been received relative to the insurgents, who may now be regarded as undisputed masters of the district they occupy.

The pirates who were creating so much alarm in the neighbourhood of Ningpo had yielded to the influence of bribes administered to them by the Imperial authorities, in the shape of honours and emoluments, and had laid down their arms, becoming, for the time being, peaceable subjects.

Her Majesty's ship *Sphinx* had visited the island of Loochoo, a tributary to the empire of Japan. Captain Shadwell, commissioned to deliver a letter from Lord Palmerston to the Regent, proceeded, after some little negotiation, to the Royal city of Shooi, about three miles inland, and had an audience with the Regent within the walls of the city. An entertainment was prepared, and every kindness and attention were shown to Capt. Shadwell and the crew of his vessel, notwithstanding the well-known objection of the natives, through fear of the Japanese Government, to admit strangers to their territory.

AUSTRALIA.

The latest accounts from Australia are to the 10th of January, and they uphold the character of the gold fields for extraordinary productiveness, which all the previous intelligence on the subject had indicated as a matter of certain expectation. At the date of our advices, however, the vicissitudes of the season had suspended for a time the operations of the gold-seekers in some of the richest localities.

This was the case, for instance, in consequence of a total failure of water at Mount Alexander, in the colony of Victoria, and in consequence of floods and an excess of water at the Turon and other districts in the colony of New South Wales. Up to the period of the exhaustion of the water at Mount Alexander, which occurred rather suddenly, the returns obtained by all parties realised the most sanguine expectation, there not being an individual to be found who had been unsuccessful. The effect of the drought, however, had been to render the earth so hard that it could only be broken with a pickaxe, and a general desertion was therefore taking place. Four months would most probably elapse before work could be recommenced; but the interval was likely to be employed in new explorations.

The report made to the Government at Sydney by Mr. Hargrave, the commissioner appointed for the purpose, upon his return from his exploratory expedition, had not yet been allowed to transpire, and it was consequently rumoured that it was too exciting to be published until after the harvest had been got in.

The proprietor of the gold field in Frederick's Valley had proposed to make over his title to that spot, consisting of 1033 acres, to a company to be called the Wentworth Gold-field Company, with a capital of £30,000, in 3000 shares of £10 each, of which £25,000 was to be paid to himself, and the remaining £5000 form the working funds.

The price of gold at Sydney had fallen to 60s. per ounce, and the miners in consequence held back their earnings. Nevertheless, on the 9th January, the ship *Kate* sailed for London with 49,274 ounces of dust, valued at £3 5s per ounce, and amounting to £160,141.

With regard to the New South Wales mines, it is stated that new deposits had been discovered in what is called the Maneroo district and about the Snowy River, which it was believed would prove of a remarkable character.

From Melbourne, the chief town of Victoria, we regret to find the unfavourable accounts of the conduct of the population confirmed. Scenes of violence and depravity had been common, and they are alleged to have been increased by the influx of the convict population of Van Diemen's Land. The following is an extract of a letter on the subject, dated Jan. 2:—

A general resignation by the police had been for some time anticipated, and that which was so much dreaded has now come to pass. The constabulary have resigned *en masse*, and we have now only ten ordinary policemen to do the duty of the city. You may to some extent guess the consequences, but you would never be able to imagine the full scope of the evil. The town is still

thronged with successful diggers, around whom a crowd of the crime-stained importations from Van Diemen's Land hover, like those flights of birds we have seen at sea hanging over a shoal of mullet or other small fish, pouncing upon an occasionally as an opportunity is given. Fearful scenes of violence occur in the open day. Men have been stopped and robbed in the purlieus of the city, within hail and sight of a dozen passers by. The probation gangs and penitentiaries are to furnish forth the honest men who are to guard the golden hords of our merchants and our tradesmen.

From Adelaide (South Australia) the latest dates are to the 24th December, at which time the population was leaving in masses for the neighbouring colony of Victoria, attracted by the gold discoveries there. So extensive was the emigration, that several occupations and modes of business hitherto of a most profitable character had been wholly put a stop to, four newspaper establishments being amongst the number.

To stay the imminent depopulation of the colony, a reward of £1000 had been offered by the Government for the discovery of any gold fields that should yield £10,000 within two months; and a Mr. Stephen, a barrister, having announced his knowledge of two very extensive districts, a day had been appointed for him to proceed to point them out.

Of general news there is little of any interest. A meeting had been held of the Sydney Railway Company, at which a report was read announcing that Earl Grey had sanctioned the proposal of the local Government to grant a guarantee of five per cent. on the first £100,000 capital subscribed, payable either in London or Sydney. The preparatory works of the line were proceeding slowly, the number of persons employed being only 73; and, as an engineer was expected from London in the course of a few weeks, it was proposed to defer any more active steps until his arrival.

The scheme of the home Government for a two-monthly line of screw steamers had been received with derision throughout the colonies.

THE GOLD FIELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

The following interesting communication is an extract from a private letter:—

After an early breakfast at the little inn where we spent the night, we rode seven miles through a rugged forest road to Ballarat, till within these last few months a part almost unknown, and simply forming a portion of a sheep run occupied by Mr. Y. The hills, of very moderate height, rise from the valley with little hollows (or gullies, as they are called) between them. Here the discovery of gold caused an accumulation of 8000 or 10,000 people in a few weeks; and although by the time I arrived the greater part of these had gone away again, there were still enough left to form a very curious scene—many hundreds of tents, of all sorts and sizes, being scattered about the valley in the most irregular manner; while others, including several stores, were clustered together on one particular hill, called Golden Point, the lower part of which has been upturned and ransacked for the precious metal it contains. At a little distance this hill looks like a vast gravel-pit, consisting of fine red gravel, such as you would choose, when sifted, for your garden-walks. On examining the ground more closely the excavations are found to consist of square holes of all sizes and depths, from 3 or 4 feet to 20 or 30 feet. The strata are very variable and uncertain, but generally this bed of gravel lies upon a bed of whitish sandy clay, and the gold is for the most part found in the lower part of this gravel, which is generally so firmly bound together, that it has become a hard conglomerate which can only be broken up by hammers. This gold is usually found in small rounded and evidently water-worn pieces, from the size of a pin's head to that of peas, but now and then of much larger size. The great bulk, however, is small and scarcely perceptible to the eye among the gravel, which is taken down to the bed of the stream and washed in tin dishes and cradles. . . . Among the rough, unshaven, dirty-looking men who were at work, I every now and then discovered some friend, who could hardly be recognised in his bush attire, consisting generally of a blue or scarlet woollen shirt, worn outside of a *la blouse*, with a leathern belt round the waist, a straw or "wide-awake" hat, and trousers, and thick boots of coarse materials, and all of one colour, viz. that of the clay and mud with which they are covered. Mr. W. was one of those who were thus masqueraded, and addressed me without my knowing him. Among others of my acquaintance with whom I met were lawyers, doctors, tradesmen—in fact, people of all sorts; but I noticed that generally the parties of labouring men were doing best. The success is very variable indeed, in proof of which one gentleman told me that he and his party had been working hard for six weeks, and had sunk thirteen deep holes, but got nothing. On leaving one of their holes as a failure, another party took possession of it, and in two or three days took out £720 worth of gold. . . . For some time past a new district, called Mount Alexander, had been attracting a good deal of attention, and a great many had proceeded thither from Ballarat. From all I heard, I concluded that this would be the best place for our object of purchasing gold; and therefore we proceeded there, after spending three days at Ballarat. One of these days was Sunday. It was a very wet morning, and, probably owing to this, no clergyman visited us; otherwise, there is generally service. The place was very quiet and orderly, no work being done, and most men being very glad of a day of rest after their week of toil, for gold-digging is no easy occupation.

It was in the afternoon of the 11th of November that we strapped our baggage on to our horses, wound the tether-ropes round their necks, and started for Mount Alexander, having the greater part of our money still with us. The direct distance is 50 miles, but we were too late to make a single ride of it, and slept at the house of Captain S. . . . Leaving Captain S.'s after breakfast, we rode at a moderate pace, thinking that we had plenty of time, but in consequence of our horses being low in condition, and losing our way, we were in our saddles till some time after dark. Our first business on arriving at Mount Alexander was to inquire for the tent of the Government Commissioner, where we deposited our money, as we had previously done at Ballarat, for the sake of safety. I am slightly acquainted with the Commissioner, who was very polite, gave me some information, and regretted that, owing to their small tent being full, they could not give us accommodation for the night. We therefore continued our ride for about three miles, to where the main diggings and the largest collection of tents were, in hopes of finding some place of rest and some grass for our horses. . . . A friend with whom I happened to fall in allowed me to creep into his tent; and having obtained the loan of a blanket I rolled myself up in it, munched a biscuit which I had in my pocket, and then lay down on the floor, and soon fell asleep, thinking how many with feather beds and pillows would sleep less soundly. After an early breakfast I rode slowly up the valley, visiting several gold-washers on the way, and buying a little gold. These diggings are of a very different character to those at Ballarat, being much more widely distributed; consequently the tents of the diggers are scattered up and down the various valleys over a considerable distance, more or less thickly according to the richness of the locality. After looking about us, and making some inquiry, we decided upon pitching a tent (if we could get one) close to that of the commissioner, where I could carry on the business of gold-buying. Meanwhile we made a few purchases, and at night got accommodation in the tent of an acquaintance. No tent was to be bought or borrowed, and therefore, as there was no time to lose, we set about making one. We got the loan of a tarpauling, and then set to work, dug holes, cut down trees, stripped some bark off others—in which, by the by, a black fellow helped us—and by night had our tent pretty well secured. You would have laughed, or perhaps stared with astonishment, if you had seen me one minute chopping away at a tree, or carrying it on my shoulder, and the next sitting on a log, weighing gold and counting out the bank notes, for we did not lose any opportunity of buying when it occurred.

The next day was Saturday (the 15th).—We were again early at work. Did more to our tent, and bought more gold. . . . My furniture consists of a piece of bark stripped from a gum tree, and nailed to four bits of rough wood in the form of a table (on which, moreover, I am now writing), and on which I weigh my gold. My wardrobe—what I brought on horseback, and a pair of blankets. On Sunday, when I was as glad of a day of rest as any of the diggers, I read the Church service to myself, and only went out a little in the afternoon when the weather cleared up.

Monday, the 17th.—I was busy all day buying gold, writing letters for the post, and in the evening making up my bags of gold for the Government escort, which was to leave for Melbourne the following morning. I found I had purchased altogether just 600 ounces, for which I paid on an average about 57s. per ounce. The following morning presented a bustling and picturesque scene when the escort was preparing to start. Previously to this week only two lots had been sent down from here by Government, and each time on horseback; but the success of the diggers had so increased, that there was now gold to the amount of £25,000, and a chaise cart was necessary. The cavalcade consisted of two mounted troopers ahead, then the chaise cart, driven by an officer with an armed guard beside him, and six more troopers on horseback behind, four of them, I think, of the native black police. The pretty scene alluded to was when all this was preparing. The hilly, open forest land is in itself park-like, and on a rising ground the Commissioner's establishment is placed, consisting of several tents and two or three gunyas or bark huts, made by the native police after their own fashion. The troopers' horses were standing about ready saddled, and the men themselves, both black and white, and in various costumes, gave life to the picture, while of course some interest was added by the knowledge of the valuable load contained in the cart, and the rugged forest country through which it had to travel. I lost sight of the rain as it wound among the trees, and in due time heard that it had safely reached its destination. . . . My occupation during the remainder of the week was very uniform, but I occasionally took a ride or walk among the gold-finders, but did not leave my tent for long at a time, as my companion had now left me. About this part there are chiefly two kinds of diggings—surface digging, which is simply skimming off a thin layer of gravel from the surface of some of the hills to the depth of a few inches, when a bed of gravel is reached; and hole-digging, which is digging down in hollow places in the streams and between hills, and searching the fissures which exist between the slate rocks there found. Both kinds have proved very profitable to many. As an extreme case, three men, last week, got above 30 lb. weight of gold in less than two days out of a little patch of gravel of a few feet square, and not more than six inches deep. And, an extreme case of hole-digging, I heard to-day of four men who took seven pint pots of gold out of a hole or fissure on Tuesday last. What a pint pannikin of gold weighs I do not know, but, at a rough guess, I should think this prize would be worth not less than £3000. Of course these are but two extraordinary cases among some thousands of diggers; but, nevertheless, the great number of persons who are getting rich in this district is almost incredible.

THE FATE OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The subject of the retention or demolition of the Crystal Palace is occupying considerable public attention.

The following letter relating to the future destination of the Building is of interest:—

29, Abingdon-street, April 8, 1852.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to the conversation which took place between Sir Charles Fox and myself this afternoon relative to the removal of the Crystal Palace, I have to inform you that, in the event of her Majesty's Government declining to purchase on terms specified—namely, £70,000, I shall be prepared to sign a contract for the purchase of the Building at that sum. The intention of my employers is to convert it into a winter garden and a place of general recreation and instruction for the public. In the event of your accepting my offer your solicitors may forward the draft contract to the solicitors of my employers, Messrs. Johnstone, Farquhar, and Leech, or Moorgate-street.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

FRANCIS FULLER.

Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., Spring-gardens.

From a correspondence which has been lately published between Sir Joseph Paxton and Messrs. Fox and Henderson, the contractors, it appears that the amount of money collected on the two last Saturdays as admission fees has been placed by Messrs. Fox and Henderson to a separate account in the bank of Messrs. Glynn, Mills, and Co., where it will remain subject to the claim for expenses made by the committee appointed for the preservation of the Building; and the appropriation of the balance is not to be finally decided upon until the fate of the Building is determined. It will be thus seen that the demonstrations in favour of the retention of the Building bring no pecuniary advantage to Messrs. Fox and Henderson.

For the promenade concert on Saturday last, the Woods and Forests refused to permit the introduction of military bands, and the musical entertainment was confined to Mr. Best's performance on the great organ, and comprised a selection of sacred music from the works of Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Graun, Bach, Mozart, &c. The performance commenced at three o'clock, with selections from the "Messiah," and finished at five o'clock with Haydn's grand "Hallelujah chorus." There were several thousand persons present.

It was the intention of Messrs. Fox and Henderson to continue these promenade concerts on Saturdays, and at the same time to keep the Building open to the public during the other days of the week; but, from a further correspondence which has taken place between these gentlemen and the authorities at the Board of Works, it appears that the First Commissioner of Works and Public Buildings (Lord J. Manners) has expressed his strong dissatisfaction at the course hitherto taken by Messrs. Fox and Henderson, and that he declares, in case they persist in what he calls "the application of the Building to its present objectionable uses, or to any other purpose than those specifically mentioned in the Royal warrant, the assistance of a court of competent jurisdiction will be sought to restrain them."

Messrs. Fox and Henderson accordingly, in reply, notified their intention, which they have since carried into effect, of finally closing the doors of the Crystal Palace to the public on Thursday last.

At the meeting on Wednesday last of the general committee for the preservation of the Building, a report of the sub-committee, which was unanimously adopted, set forth that—

Two principal difficulties have existed in the public mind on the question of preserving the Building. The first is the supposition, that, if retained, it must be at the public expense, as private subscriptions would obviously prove inadequate for an object of such magnitude. The size of the Building, and the necessary cost of maintaining, repairing, and rendering it permanent, greatly magnify this objection, which exists in the mind of many persons sincerely desirous, on other grounds, that the Building should be preserved. The second objection is, that the non-removal would be a breach of faith with, and would be a hardship upon, the owners of property in the neighbourhood. It is necessary to meet both these objections.

It is proposed that the Building be vested by act of Parliament in trustees, who shall have powers of leasing it under certain conditions specified in the act. It is also proposed that the trustees shall be so selected as to give the country at large the highest guarantee that station can afford that the Building shall be appropriated to no purpose unworthy of the beautiful site upon which it has been erected, or the associations of the Great Exhibition.

Taking it for granted that the first difficulty existing in the public mind may be overcome as now suggested, it is proposed to meet the second by buying up all the house property in the neighbourhood said to be injured, and for this purpose, as well as for all other sources of outlay connected with the Building, sufficient capital will be provided under the terms of the lease to be granted by the trustees.

Three modes of appropriating the Crystal Palace may be at present specified with sufficient distinctness to show how it is intended to combine the instruction and recreation of the people with the advancement of the arts, sciences, and manufactures.

In the first place, a portion of the space may be allotted to a Winter Garden, embellished with fountains, statuary, geological specimens, and a great variety of other interesting objects.

Another portion might be appropriated for the reception of new inventions and a "trade collection" in illustration of the commerce of the country.

Lastly, the Building might contain a gallery of design, for the promotion of taste among manufacturers and the public; and lecture-rooms and museums, which would relieve the already overcrowded state of many of our greatest scientific institutions.

It is then added, that—

It is not extravagant to expect that a sufficient sum will be realised to effect the redemption of the Building in a very short period. The receipts will be applied first in providing for the maintenance and repair of the Building, then in paying interest on the capital expended by the lessees, and the surplus partly in adding to the works of art and other objects of attraction which the institution will contain; but the greater part in forming a sinking fund for the purchase of the Building by the trustees for the nation.

No more is asked for, in carrying out this plan for the preservation of the Crystal Palace, than has already been conceded to the Zoological and Botanical Societies in the Regent's Park.

PROPOSED NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT CORK.

It is proposed to hold, in the course of the ensuing summer, a National Industrial Exhibition for Ireland, at Cork; and the committee for Dublin, who have undertaken to promote the matter, meet from time to time at the Museum of Irish Industry, 5, Stephen's Green East.

The following letter, which was read at the last meeting from Mr. Shea, the honorary secretary, to the Executive Committee, shows the present aspect of the scheme:—

April 12, 1852.

Dear Sir,—Your committee will be gratified to learn that all matters arrangements connected with the Exhibition are progressing very satisfactorily.

Within the last week local committees have been formed in Waterford, Clonmel, Limerick, and Galway, and are working with an ardour which must result most beneficially for our national undertaking. The interest now excited in every direction is so great, and the applications for space so numerous, that the Executive Committee have to-day decided upon building an additional hall 125 feet long by 50 feet wide; and it appears to be very doubtful whether even this enlargement will be sufficient to meet our requirements. You will, therefore, see the necessity of procuring the application forms for us as speedily as you can, to enable us to decide as to the amount of space we really shall require, and in order that the Dublin contributors should have ample accommodation.

We are all aware how much we are indebted to the exertions of the Dublin committee for the high position our undertaking now holds in public estimation.

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN SHEA, Hon. Secretary.

John C. Deane, Esq., Honorary Secretary, Dublin Committee.

Mr. C. P. Roney, who stated that he was now engaged as agent for some of the principal English companies in organising an extensive system of railway communication between England and Ireland, observed, that in this arrangement the attraction of the Exhibition would be prominently put forward. He felt satisfied, from the measures contemplated, that a great portion of the manufacturing classes in England would have an opportunity of visiting Ireland. Pleasure and utility might be united; and the Cork Exhibition, not less than the attractive scenery of Killarney, &c., tempt many to avail themselves of the summer excursion trips now in progress of organisation. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Thomas Deane handed in a subscription of £20 from Thomas Brassey, Esq.—(Hear)—and stated that while in London he took the opportunity of bringing the subject of the Exhibition before several influential persons. He was happy to say that he received the most cordial reception from all. He personally waited on several of his distinguished countrymen, the Irish artists resident in London, and he had the rich treat of viewing their works in their respective studios: he grieved his time would not permit him calling on all—it only extended to Maelise, Fisher, Elmore, Crowley, M'Dowell, Foley, and O'Connor, who promised to send pictures, groups of sculpture, and stained glass. Amongst the numerous encouragers of Irish talent is the noble Thomas Brassey, whose master-mind grapples for his country's good. Those who were at the Great Exhibition will recollect the beautiful shield presented by his workmen, with the portraits of the engineers, and views of viaducts done by Mr. Brassey, also the sculptured portraits of his children, by their sculptor, Mr. J. E. Jones. Mr. Brassey has consented that this beautiful group should be exhibited at Cork.

The meeting was also addressed by Sir Robert Kane, Hon. J. P. Vereker, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Lentaigne, &c.

A vote of thanks to his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant, for his donation of £20 towards the expenses of the undertaking, closed the proceedings.

YELLOW FEVER.—INSUFFICIENCY OF QUARANTINE.

The second report of the General Board of Health on quarantine has been presented to Parliament. The subject treated of is yellow fever, and upon it much curious, interesting, and valuable information is supplied. The conclusions come to by the board are as follow:—

1. That yellow fever epidemics break out simultaneously in different and distant towns, and in different and distant parts of the same town, often under circumstances in which communication with infected persons is impossible.

2. That yellow fever epidemics are usually preceded by the occurrence of individual or sporadic cases of the disease, which sporadic cases are likewise common in seasons when no epidemic prevails.

3. That yellow fever epidemics, though occasionally extending over large tracts of country, are more frequently limited as to the space over which they spread, often not involving the whole of a town, and sometimes not even any considerable district of it.

4. That yellow fever epidemics do not spread from district to district by any rule of gradual progression, but often ravage certain localities, while they spare entirely, or visit very lightly, others in the immediate neighbourhood, with which the inhabitants are in constant intercommunication.

5. That yellow fever epidemics, when they invade a district, do not spread from the houses first infected to the next, and thence to the adjoining, and thus extend as from a centre; but, on the contrary, are often strictly confined to particular houses in a street, to particular houses on one side of a street, to particular rooms in the same house, and often even to particular rooms on the same storey.

6. That in general, when yellow fever breaks out in a family, only one or two individuals are attacked; commonly the attendants on the sick escape; and when several members of a family are successively attacked, or the attendants on the sick suffer, either the epidemic was general in the locality, or the individuals attacked had gone into an infected district.

7. That when the yellow fever is prevalent in a locality, the most rigid seclusion in that locality affords no protection from the disease.

8. That, on the other hand, so great is the success attending the removal from an infected locality, and the dispersion of the sick in a healthy district, that by this measure alone the further progress of an epidemic is often arrested at once.

9. That such dispersion of the sick is followed by no transmission of the disease, not even when the sick are placed in the wards of an hospital among patients labouring under other maladies.

10. That no one of the preceding facts can be reconciled with any other conclusion than that, whatever may be the exciting cause of yellow fever, it is local or endemic in its origin; and the evidence of this opinion is therefore cumulative.

11. That the conditions which influence the localisation of yellow fever are known, definite, and, to a great extent, removable; and are precisely the same as the localising causes of cholera and of all other epidemic diseases.

12. That, as in the case of all other epidemic diseases, in proportion as these localising causes are removed or diminished, yellow fever ceases to appear, or recurs at more distant intervals and in milder forms.

13. That, besides the common external localising causes, there is one constitutional predisposing cause of paramount importance, non-acclimatisation—that is, the state of the system produced by residence in a cold climate; in other words, European blood exposed to the action of tropical heat; the practical lesson being that the utmost care should be taken to prevent individuals or bodies of men recently arrived within the yellow fever zone from going into a district in which the disease actually exists, or has recently been present.

14. That the means of protection from yellow fever are not quarantine restrictions and sanitary cordons, but sanitary works and operations having for their object the removal and prevention of the several localising conditions, and, when such permanent works are impracticable, the temporary removal, as far as may be possible, of the population from the infected localities.

We deem it our duty to state, in conclusion, that, from the most careful examination which we have been able to make of the mass of evidence submitted to us, from which the foregoing conclusions have been deduced, we have not found a single fact or observation clearly ascertained and authentically recorded opposed to the general tenor of such evidence. We have met with no exceptional cases. We have indeed found the opinions of some authorities, for whom we entertain great respect, not in accordance on some points, but these have reference for the most part to matters of a purely professional and scientific nature. On the great practical question, whether, whatever may be the nature and mode of propagation of yellow fever, quarantine and sanitary cordons can afford any real protection against its introduction and spread, we believe there is now a very general unanimity of opinion, in accordance with the evidence we have submitted, that they cannot. We believe there is the like general agreement in this further practical conclusion, that the substitution of sanitary or hygienic measures for quarantine isolation and restriction would afford more certain and effectual protection.

We have received from recent inquiries much information with reference to the plague of the Levant, the results of which we propose to state in our third report—results which appear to us to be of great practical value, as showing on the one hand what measures experience has proved to be inefficacious and even mischievous; and, on the other hand, what measures may be resorted to with the best hope of preventing the outbreak, or arresting the progress of this formidable disease; and thus of superseding the necessity of those grievous interruptions to commerce and international communication which quarantine so universally imposed on account of the plague has hitherto occasioned.

All which we humbly certify to your Majesty.

SHAFTESBURY,
EDWIN CHADWICK,
T. SOUTHWOOD SMITH.

Dr. Daniel Wilson has been lately presented with a testimonial, which consisted of an elegant silver tea service and coffee pot, and a silver salver and cake basket. The salver bore the following inscription:—"To Daniel Wilson, LL.D. His associates in the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland present this tea service in grateful evidence of their high estimation of his faithful labours as secretary, and their admiration of his great learning and genius, so successfully devoted to the investigation of the archaeology of Scotland."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP MURRAY.—The following names are amongst the last list of subscribers to the monument to the late Dr. Murray:—The Marquis of Kildare, Earl of Carlisle, Marquis of Clanricarde, Earl Fortescue, Earl St. Germans, Earl of Ellesmere, Earl of Clarendon, and Baron Richards. The subscriptions already received amount to upwards of £1000.

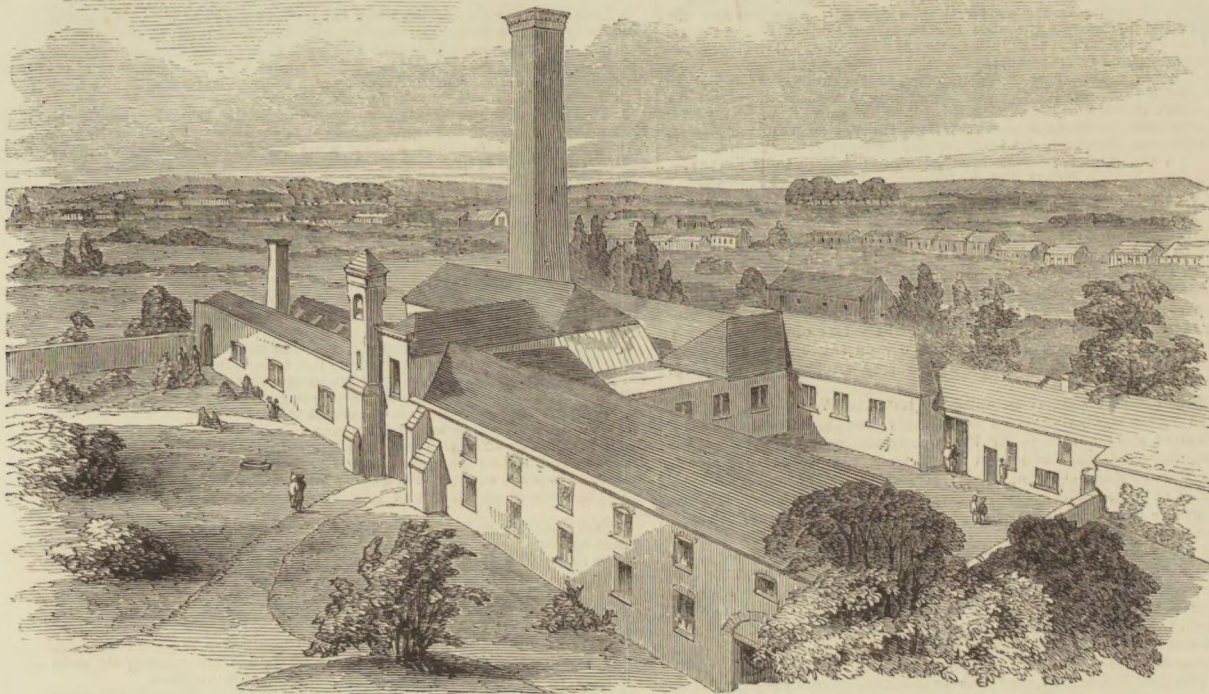
BEET-ROOT SUGAR MANUFACTORY AT MOUNT-MELLOCK.

WE are indebted to modern chemistry for the knowledge that the sweetness of many vegetable substances is due to the sugar contained in them, and for the art of extracting it from them in its crystallised form. Till the commencement of this century, all the sugar of commerce—then amounting in Europe to between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, as well as all that was consumed in Asia (probably a much larger quantity), was obtained from the cane, and that was supposed so to be the only substance from which art could extract sufficient to supply the wants of mankind. To cultivate it and manufacture sugar for the market of Europe was for many years the principal inducement for continuing and extending the slave trade. Two lines of Cowper express at once the general belief, and the horrors to which it led:—

Has God then given its sweetness to the cane,
Unless his laws be trampled on, in vain?

Soon after the commencement of this century, when the war prevented France and the Continent in general from obtaining colonial produce, some French chemists thought of applying the knowledge they had acquired of the nature of sugar to producing it from vegetables grown in their own country; and being encouraged by Napoleon, as well as by the enormous price of the article, (upwards of 2s. per pound), they succeeded in producing a coarse and weak sugar from beet-root. This occurred about 1810, and from that period the manufacture of sugar from beet has been continued and extended. Though it was much checked on the return of peace, and the free importation again of sugar from the colonies into Europe, the manufacture had become so important, that the Government of France and some of the Governments of Germany encouraged and protected it by imposing high duties on cane sugar. From that beginning, promoted by being in the centre of all the knowledge of Europe, having at its service all the arts of Europe and an unlimited command of free labour, it has come to rival cane sugar, and beet-root is now one principal source of supplying sugar—not only for France, but for Belgium, Germany, Russia, and indeed the whole continent of Europe. It has improved agriculture and given employment to a great number of people. In 1830 the whole produce of France was estimated at about 8000 tons; in 1851 at nearly 80,000 tons. The beet-root sugar made in the Zollverein was estimated in 1840 at about 15,000 tons; and in 1851, at about 45,000 tons. Probably, half as much more at least as is made in France and in the Zollverein is made in all the other parts of the Continent. In Belgium the quantity made is said to be 7000 tons, in Russia 35,000 tons; making a total of beet-root sugar now manufactured in Europe of at least 150,000, and probably 180,000 tons, or nearly one-seventh part of the present consumption of Europe, America, and our various colonies. In 1847 this was estimated at upwards of 1,000,000 tons; and, as the production has increased considerably since that period, it is now probably not less than 1,100,000 tons.

The most extraordinary fact, however, in connexion with the manufacture is, that the price at which beet-root sugar can now be produced enables the manufacturer to compete with sugar made from cane by slave labour without protecting duties, though they are still continued



BEET-ROOT SUGAR FACTORY AT MOUNTMELICK, QUEEN'S COUNTY, IRELAND.

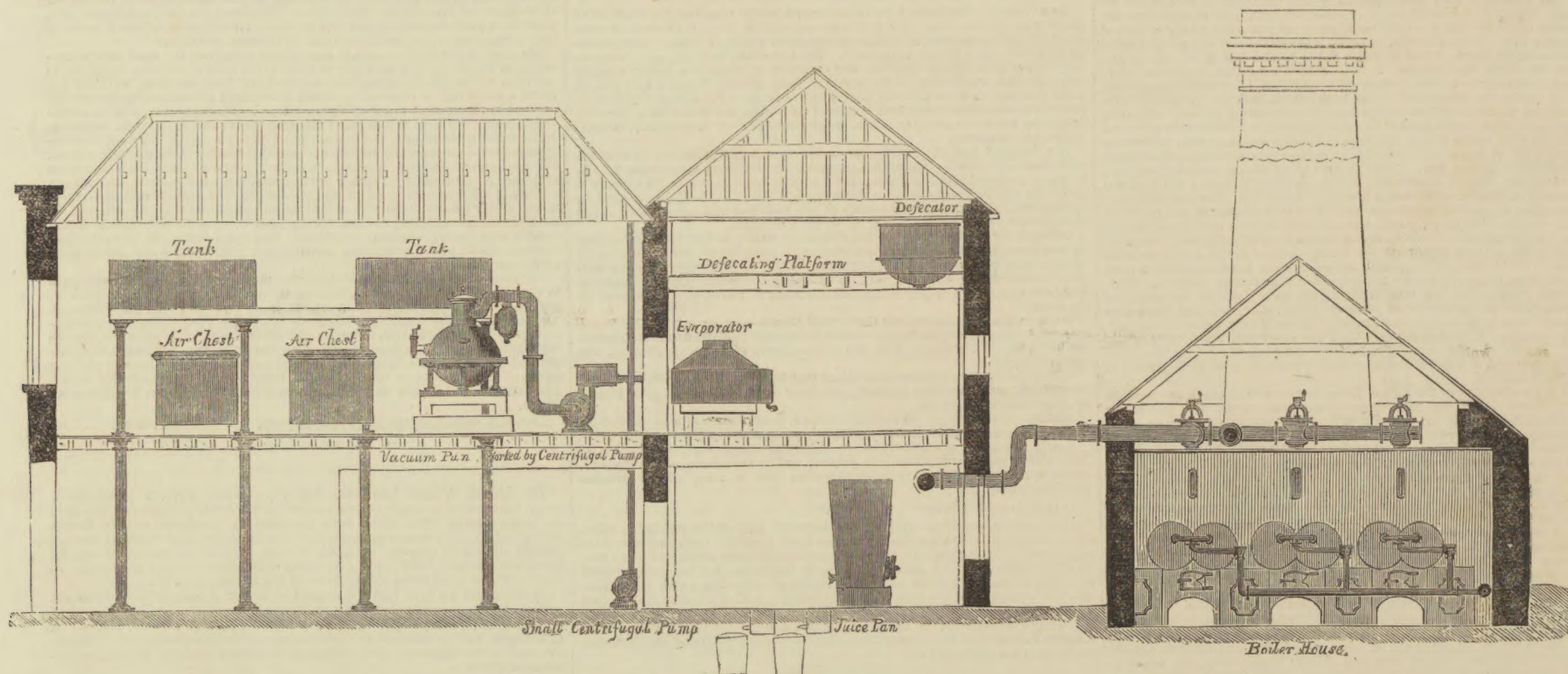
both in France and Germany. The quantities of sugar made from beet, and the low price at which, by the help of the protecting duties, it is enabled to be sold, are amongst the causes of the great reduction in the price of sugar, by which our community and the whole of Europe benefit, and of which the West India planters bitterly complain. According to a parliamentary return, the average price of Cuban and Brazilian sugar in Europe in 1842-44 (but since then several improvements have been made

in the manufacture) was 17s. 5³/₄d. per cwt., equivalent to £17 9s. 4d. per ton. Mr. Sullivan, the great scientific guide to those who are undertaking to make beet-root sugar in Ireland, in his pamphlet on the subject, puts it down at £21 or £22, which may, perchance, lead his sanguine countrymen into error. It is right to add that Mr. Sullivan's estimates are made from the selling price at Hamburg, where these foreign sugars had a market, and they did not, on account of the high

duties, find a market here at the period of the return. At the same time we must state that the present price of Havannah sugars in the London markets varies between 17s. 6d. and 21s. per cwt., in proportion to their fineness; and the price of Brazilian sugars varies between 13s. 6d. and 21s. 6d.; and we are not in a condition to judge of the relative goodness of beet-root and these other sugars, but some of them are very fine.

We may also notice that Mr. Sullivan puts down the rate of freight at too high a figure; and he may be incorrect in other statements which we have no power to verify. He says, "the usual freight from the East Indies and Penang is £5 per ton." Now, the average freight from Calcutta for the eleven years 1841-1851, as stated by Mr. Lindsay, in his work on the Navigation Laws, was £4 10s. 6d.; but the average of the last four years was only £3 7s. 11d.; and £10, which Mr. Sullivan says it sometimes amounts to has not been once reached in the last twenty years. Within the last year, however, freights from Calcutta have been down to 15s.; some of the latest advices speak of them as having risen to £2 2s., which is more likely to be about the average hereafter than £5. This is of great importance to the Irish manufacturer, because sugar can, we believe, be imported from India at a lower price than from any other country. We will not, however, enter further into criticisms that might damp the ardour of those who are engaged in what promises to be a very useful, and, we may hope, profitable enterprise. Not pretending to say exactly at what price cane sugar can now or may hereafter be imported into England, it is a certain fact that beet-root sugar has fairly competed with it on the Continent, where the cost of carriage from the seaboard has hitherto been very considerable; and it is estimated that beet-root sugar can be manufactured in many parts of Europe at a less price than must be given for cane sugar. In Mr. Sullivan's elaborate pamphlet he insists very strongly on the great advantages possessed by Ireland for growing beet; and he estimates the cost of obtaining pure sugar at from £16 17s. to £19 18s. per ton, according to the quantity of sugar in the root. We are afraid that this comparative estimate is too sanguine in favour of Ireland; but certainly enough has been done on the Continent, and there is so much probability of the expense of the manufacture being still further reduced, that the experiment now making in Ireland on a grand scale to manufacture sugar from beet-root, to compete with sugar manufactured from cane in our own colonies and paying equal duties, seems fully warranted. There is at least a probability of success.

Of all Bonaparte's mighty schemes and conquests, it is singular that none have had such abiding and important results as his temporary prohibitions of trade—intended to be only temporary, but to effect the ruin of England. From his Berlin and Milan decrees there has sprung a great manufacture, which is giving a permanent direction to the industry and improvement of Europe, and has done more than all our squadrons on the coast of Africa to suppress the slave-trade, by reducing the price of sugar and rendering slave labour unprofitable by bringing it into competition with free labour. Of such consequences none of the men of 1810 had the most remote conception; and we every day see similar instances, more distinctly proving of nations than of individuals, that the Divinity "points our actions



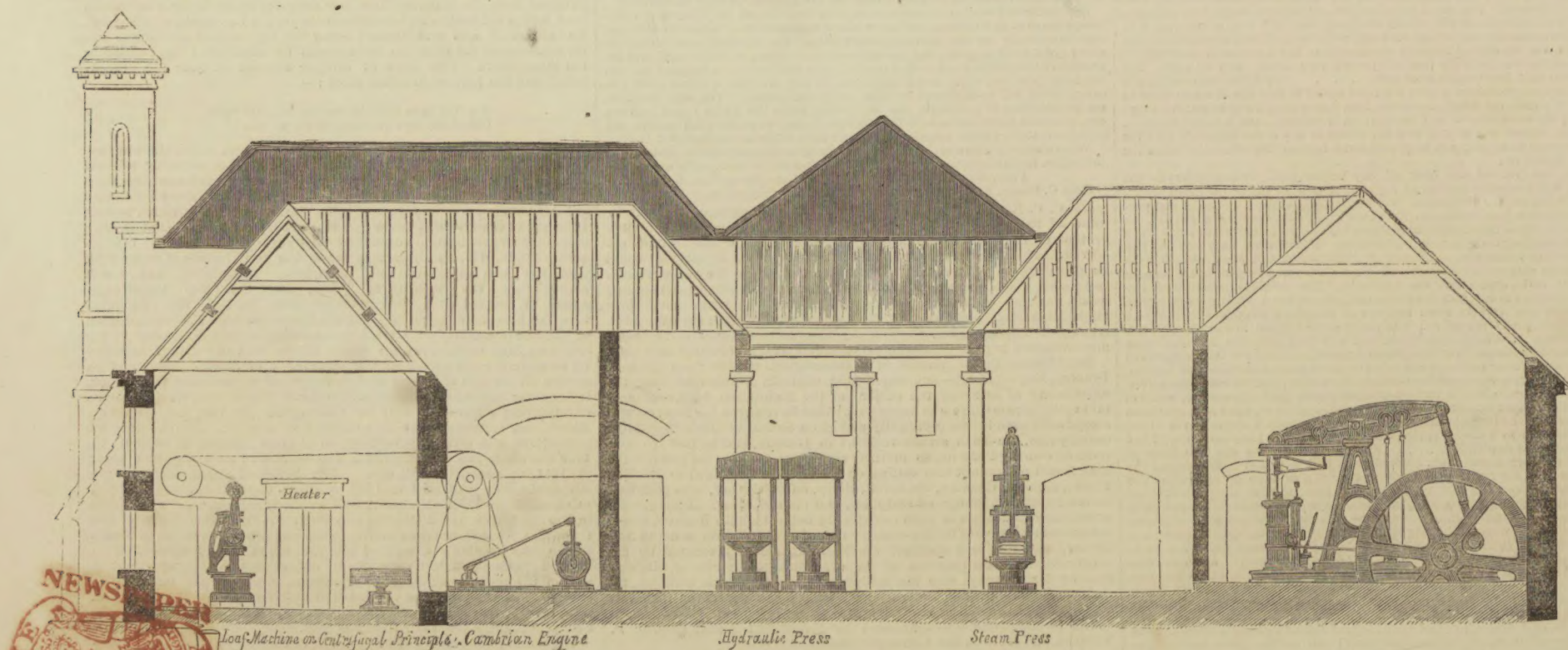
SECTION OF THE MOUNTMELICK BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

rough hew them as we will." Another important truth is made manifest by this great change, viz. that all the supposed advantages of soil and climate are of little importance in creating wealth, compared with industry, knowledge, and skill.

Following the examples, of which we have given a rough and brief sketch, a company has been formed for manufacturing beet-root into sugar in Ireland, and a factory, erected after the designs of Mr. Ashenhurst, of

Dublin, covers a large area at the entrance of the town of "Mountmellick," in Queen's County, sixty miles from Dublin, and six miles from Portarlington railway station. In little more than three months the first building has been completed. It is the first step for introducing the manufacture into Ireland. It is erected with a refinery, replete with all the appliances necessary to produce sugar of the first quality by the most approved continental methods, combined with some improvements which will ultimately

reduce the cost of manufacture much below that on the Continent. The cost of the building, inclusive of machinery, was £10,000. It has two steam-engines, together of 40-horse power, and employs 160 labourers. In addition, the company's operations afford occupation to a considerable number of labourers in cultivating beet—increasing their resources, and finding a market for the produce of the land. From the superior quality of the root produced, Ireland appears admirably adapted to the growth



SECTION OF THE MOUNTMELICK BEET SUGAR FACTORY.





THE CHATEAU OF NEUILLY, NEAR PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of beet. At present the supply is limited, and the price enhanced by the company's demands. They were not anticipated, and the farmers of the locality were not prepared for them. The company requires 300 tons of beet-root per week, which will soon exhaust all the produce of the neighbourhood. It is feared, therefore, that they will be limited in their operations by wanting the raw material, of which, however, an abundant supply is expected next spring. The average produce is said to be 26 tons per acre, at 16s. per ton, which is 10 tons per acre more than is produced on the Continent. The price, however, is 3s. higher than on the Continent; but the company has made contracts for next season at the continental prices. The results already attained promise ultimate success. The promoters have had the courage to brave popular prejudice, and 'prove to sceptics, that results effected in continental Europe could be attained in Ireland, where climate and soil are favourable to the object. The company have also erected an auxiliary establishment at Donney-house, Queen's County, for the purpose of cutting and drying the beet-root, by which its saccharine property is retained uninjured for an indefinite period, enabling, which is one of its advantages, the manufacture to be continuously carried on. The maximum strength in saccharine matter of the continental roots is 7 per cent. raw, or 6½ per cent. refined sugar. The trials of the root of Ireland of this year gave 7½ per cent. in raw sugar. Refined sugar was to be made in the first week of April, although not largely, in consequence of the excellent quality of the grain of the raw sugar.

The cost of manufacturing the sugar from the root on the Continent averages £9 per ton; at Mountmellick the cost has been £7 5s. per ton. This result has been attained by superior machinery and superior arrangements to those of the Continent; and it is reasonable to hope even for further economy in cost of production. The total cost of manufacturing raw sugar on the Continent averages £17 15s. per ton at the present price of roots. At Mountmellick the total cost is £17 per ton. There is no reason, therefore, why the company may not succeed. It is incorporated by Royal charter has a capital of £120,000, with the privilege of extending it to £300,000. The company purpose to erect in the present year six factories more in Ireland, which will be indebted to the company for the successful introduction of a new and important manufacture, suited to her climate and her wants.

The difficulties to be overcome were not merely mechanical: the labourers required instruction in the details of the various processes. The results now attained, after a few weeks' instruction, are full of encouragement. The sugar receives a high character in the markets, planters and brokers

admitting that it cannot be distinguished from the best cane sugar—a reputation never before achieved by beet sugar. As the details of making beet sugar will doubtless be interesting, we publish sectional Views of the Factory at Mountmellick. A reference to the ground on plan and the sectional Views will enable the reader to form a pretty clear idea of the different stages of the process through which the beet passes before it becomes sugar; but, in order that the matter may be fully understood, we also give the details of the manufacture, as pursued at Mountmellick, which have been furnished us by the company.

PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The roots are topped and tailed, re-weighed, and then washed in the cylindrical washing machine, from which they are thrown into the rasping machine, from which they pass at the rate of two half tons per hour, being converted into a soft pulp. This pulp is filled into woollen bags, and receives its first pressing, which is given by a machine like Nasmyth's steam hammer: from thence it is passed to one of a number of powerful hydrostatic presses, capable of exerting a pressure of many hundred tons. All the juices are received into a tank communicating with a *montjuis*, or juice elevator, which by steam pressure raises all the fluid to the third story of the building. Here are four successive coppers called defecators; into one of these the juice is poured, while within is a copper coil or worm heated by steam of sixty degrees to the inch pressure derived from nine different steam generators in another part of the establishment: the heat being applied, a quantity of lime mixed with water is poured in, when a filthy scum rises, while clear juice runs down through the filters, previously filled with charcoal, of which there are twelve in all. After passing through it is raised by another *montjuis* to a large iron tank, and drawn off as required into another range of coppers similar to those above. The juice here loses by evaporation four-fifths of its water, runs again through the filters into another *montjuis*, is again elevated into great iron tanks, and passes into the vacuum pan, where the remaining water is evaporated. It is then run in a soft grainy state into the heater, where it is raised to a higher temperature, and next run into the crystallisers. When sufficiently cold it is passed through a sort of mill, and finally into one of the newly improved centrifugal machines, where the separation of the molasses takes place. This centrifugal machine is self-feeding and self-discharging, and will do more work in an hour than four of the old machines in six hours. The sugar is now perfect. To make loaf or refined sugar, the raw sugar is dissolved and passed through the filters a third time, again boiled in the vacuum pan, and when nearly cold in the crystallisers it is poured into cones, which are put (fifty in number at one time) into a rotatory cage, and by the centrifugal force the molasses is thrown out of them. After the sugar is taken out of the cone, the top and base of the pyramids is finished by rotatory cutting-machines: they are then allowed to stand for a few hours, and packed in blue paper, as seen in the shops. Some operations and some machinery we are not permitted to describe, but the above will give a fair idea of the various processes necessary to convert the root into the crystallised grain or snowy lumps, of which specimens can be seen at almost any brokers in Mincing-lane.

SILVER-GILT BEDSTEAD.

THIS superb silver-gilt Royal Bedstead was forwarded last year by Bâhu Deva Narain Sing Bahadur, of Benares, through Mr. Reade, the Commissioner, as a present to her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It was one of the most superb articles at the Great Exhibition, and was duly noticed in our Journal for the 14th June, under the head of "Indian Collection."

The Bedstead has a canopy consisting of several pieces, ingeniously constructed so as to be portable, and yet perfectly strong when put together. It is an elegant specimen of Oriental taste; the carved work, silver and gilt massive ornament, the curtain brocades and cloth, being all of native workmanship.

MRS. CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

OUR Portrait of Mrs. Caroline Chisholm represents her in the act of reading one of the 240 letters which, on the average of the year, are daily addressed to her on the subject of emigration. The founder of the Family Colonisation Loan Society, the progress of which we have frequently reported and illustrated (28th February), is at present on a tour through the manufacturing districts for the purpose of explaining her plans and affording interviews to her numerous correspondents among the humbler classes. At Birmingham she held her first *conversations* on the 8th inst., where a local committee was formed, which included amongst others, L. Chance, Esq., the manufacturer of the glass for the Crystal Palace, whose exertions to promote education among the villages of workpeople employed in his two gigantic manufactories, have been frequently noticed in the reports of the Government Inspectors. We gave Engravings of Mr. Chance's glass manufactory in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of December 21, 1850. But several clergymen declined to join the Birmingham committee, fearing that Mrs. Chisholm's emigration plans were connected with Romish propagandism.

In these times of Papal aggression, when the Roman Church is found



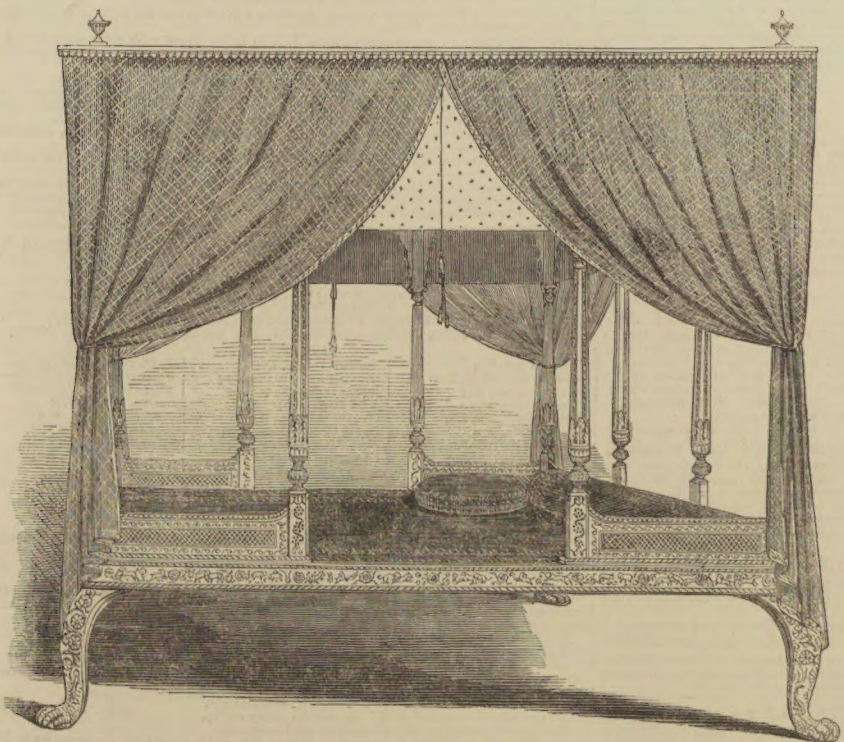
MRS. CHISHOLM.—FROM A DAGUERREOTYPE BY BEARD.

linked with enemies of freedom and of free England in every state of Europe, it is not unnatural that many should, at first sight, look with suspicion on the efforts of a Roman Catholic lady of so much talent and energy; but, fortunately, Mrs. Chisholm can appeal, in proof of her tolerant, impartial, unproselytising spirit, to a long life of action. She is the wife of a Captain Archibald Chisholm, late of the Madras army, and the mother of six children, between the ages of twelve months and sixteen years.

In 1838, Captain Chisholm, with his family, successively visited all the Australian colonies on sick leave. On his return to India he left Mrs. Chisholm in Sydney. At that time crowds of friendless young girls were poured into the colony by the bounty emigrant ships; and those not immediately engaged had no home. "Many slept in caves and among the shrubs of the domain, rather than face the contamination of the streets." There were also a great number of unemployed mechanics and labourers supported on Government work, although 100 miles in the interior the demand for labour was at famine wages.

Mrs. Chisholm began by applications to the Governor. Energetically, perseveringly, most annoyingly, she repeated, "Give me house-room for them, and the rations you now give, and I will gratuitously give up my time to protect them and place them in situations."

At length, in the latter part of 1841, Sir George Gipps, the Governor



SILVER GILT BEDSTEAD FROM BENARES, PRESENTED TO HER MAJESTY.

gave up part of the immigrant barrack, a low wooden building 14 feet square, infested with rats, for a female home. To protect and control the girls, it was necessary Mrs. Chisholm should live on the premises. In this place she lived two years, except when travelling through the bush. She established a registry-office and a system of written engagement, sent out circulars to the interior, learned where servants were wanted, and endeavoured to send them under the charge of trustworthy people: the girls, fearful, refused to go. She took them herself, and established sixteen branch committees and dépôt "homes." Among thriving settlers, who had never had a servant before, she created a new demand for female emigration. The girls married these people's sons; girls she took up the country destitute came to her to engage servants for themselves, and wrote home for their friends and relatives.

While dealing with the young women she came in contact with their parents and brothers. She extended her system to them. At her own risk she hired steam-boats, lent men money to travel to their situations in the bush, to be repaid by the masters; and out of £1200 so lent, only lost £16. She formed caravans, and with from three to eleven wagons, marched through the bush, trusting to the hospitality of the squatters and settlers to feed her army—often exceeding 200 souls. With a saddle-horse and a light tandem cart, she rode through districts where there were no roads, fixing men and women in situations and collecting provisions for the remainder. At night she taught the raw emigrants how to make a camp, and cook supper in the open air, and then retired to a covered cart, with a few of the children, to sleep. She was nobly seconded by the settlers.

Between 1841 and 1845, Mrs. Chisholm provided for eleven thousand individuals, young and old, removed the distress previously crowded into Sydney, and created a new demand for labour which has never since ceased. At the same time she collected upwards of six hundred biographies, showing the progress of the labouring classes, which she named "Voluntary Information of the People of New South Wales," taken down in their dwellings, by the roadside, and in the ploughed field. Welcomed by and known to all, they invariably related the history of their rise and progress to independence with readiness and truthfulness.

Mrs. Chisholm gave important evidence on colonisation before committees of the Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, 1844, and 1845. Her system of dépôts and local committees is still in operation.

In 1846, when on the point of leaving the colony, a committee, which included eight members of the Legislative Council and the principal magistrates and landowners, without distinction of religion or politics, raised a subscription of £150 for a testimonial to Mrs. Chisholm, and presented an address, in which, after thanking her for "her zealous exertions on behalf of the emigrant population," they say, "The extraordinary efforts which you have made have been dictated by a spirit of most enlightened benevolence. In the establishment of an emigrants' home, in procuring the advantageous settlement of great numbers of the emigrant population in the interior as servants and occupants of small farms, in the large collection of statistical facts and voluntary information derived from the labouring classes, your exertions have proved of singular benefit to the community." Dr. Lang subscribed to this testimonial.

Mrs. Chisholm accepted the testimonial "to expend it in further promoting emigration, by restoring wives to their husbands, and children to their parents;" and added, "It is my intention, if supported by your co-operation, to attempt more than I have hitherto performed."

At the close of 1846 she landed in England with Captain Chisholm, almost as unknown as when she landed in Sydney among the higher classes; but charged with hundreds of commissions from humble colonists, to forward to them their parents, their wives, their children—to become, in fact, an unpaid emigration agent on the largest scale.

Between 1846 and 1850 Mrs. Chisholm quietly but energetically pursued her work, fighting bravely against neglect and detraction; in the latter year she brought out her well-matured Family Colonisation Loan Society, under the auspices of the Earl of Shaftesbury and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. On this self-supporting plan one thousand souls have been enabled to emigrate. That it is a sound plan, is best proved by the fact that the City merchants engaged in the Australian trade, deeply interested in stimulating emigration to those colonies, after serious deliberation, have decided that, in a commercial point of view, their best mode of obtaining value for a large sum they are engaged in raising (upwards of £10,000) will be to expend it on the plan and under the personal direction of Mrs. Chisholm. In fact, she is not merely a writer or a talker, although she talks and writes with vigour, humour, and pathos, but an actual worker, whose theories of colonisation are all founded on facts within her own experience. In the words of Mr. S. Sidney, "The distinguishing characteristic of Mrs. Chisholm is philanthropy, extending to all classes and to all sects, directed by a degree of common sense that almost amounts to genius, and united with an energy, a zeal, an untiring perseverance, that renders nothing she undertakes impossible."

NEUILLY.

As this Royal Palace, the residence of the late King Louis Philippe, will shortly be appropriated to other purposes than the abode of Royalty, the accompanying View, with a brief outline of the place, will, doubtless, prove interesting to our readers.

In accordance with the decree of January 22, confiscating the Orleans property, it appears that on Saturday last the Government agents went to Monceaux, for the purpose of taking possession of the château and park. The concierge refused to admit them, or to give up the keys; upon which the aid of a commissary of police was called in, and he ordered the doors to be broken open. The concierge was then informed that the Government did not wish to displace any of the persons employed on the property, and that he was at liberty to remain; but he replied, with more spirit than prudence, that he did not choose to remain *avec des voleurs*. On Monday morning the agents proceeded to the Palace, for the purpose of taking possession of it. The particulars of the proceedings are not yet known, beyond the fact that M. Bocher, as agent of the Orleans family, had proceeded thither, for the purpose of closing the gates against the invaders, and with the determination of resisting to the utmost.

We do not aspire to the clearing up of the aboriginal history of Neuilly; nor can we claim further acquaintance with "Portus de Lugliaco, Lulliano, Nully, and Neuilly," than the mere conjectures of the topographers enable us to enjoy. All our reminiscences date within the present century; during which period no spot in the environs of Paris has presented such miraculous changes as Neuilly.

Neuilly is, whatever may be its origin and progress, at the present time a large village in the department of the Seine, only three miles from Paris, north-west of the Arch of Triumph de l'Etoile. One of the most prominent architectural features of the town is the bridge, which was built, under the reign of Louis XV., by the celebrated architect Peyronet, and is considered his *chef-d'œuvre*. It consists of five horizontal arches, with splendid balustrades, the stones of which are rectangles of 35 by 10 feet. From this point the outspread scene of enchanting art and nature which Neuilly presents is one of the most striking. Our illustration shows a portion of the Royal Château and Park, the summer residence of the late King Louis Philippe, with St. James's House, the celebrated villa of Pauline, sister to the Emperor Napoleon; though this does not include the elegant château of "Bagatelle" (the park of which extends to the Bois de Boulogne), the hamlets of Ternes and Sablonville—situated as an oasis in the centre of the sandy and barren plain of Sablons. It will be remembered that Neuilly and St. James's House were, in 1814, transformed into quarters for the Duke of Wellington.

The Park is upwards of 100 acres in extent, and the building is in the Italian style, consisting of only one story. The grounds are laid out in the English style.

WORCESTER AND HEREFORD RAILWAY.—A special meeting of the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal Company was held at Gloucester on Wednesday Mr. Potter, a director of the Great Western Company, moved, and Mr. Baker, another director, seconded the motion, for opposing the Worcester and Hereford Narrow Gauge Bill, and for subscribing £300 for that purpose. After a long discussion, a poll took place, and resulted in the rejection of Mr. Potter's motion by a majority of 199 votes.

On Sunday last a terrible fire broke out in the town of Listowel, in the county of Kerry, which was not arrested in its destructive progress until it had consumed no less than 28 houses. The consternation and fearful excitement created by the melancholy occurrence are described as extreme. The fire originated in a spirit stove belonging to a man named Michael Burke. On Monday four cabins were accidentally burnt in Kilkenny.

W. Rollinson, who was left for execution at Bury S. Edmund's on Thursday week last, has had an application made on his behalf at the last moment. His life will be spared in consideration of his extreme old age (83 years), and the remainder of his wretched existence will be spent in close confinement. Sarah French was executed on Saturday last at Lewes, for the murder of her husband by poison.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, April 18.—First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.
MONDAY, 19.—Alphage. Lord Byron died, 1824.
TUESDAY, 20.—Sun rises 4h. 55m., sets 7h. 3m.
WEDNESDAY, 21.—Oxford and Cambridge Terms begin.
THURSDAY, 22.—Fielding born, 1707.
FRIDAY, 23.—St. George. Shakespeare born, 1564; died, 1616.
SATURDAY, 24.—Oliver Cromwell born, 1599.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 24, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1 45	2 15	2 30	2 45	3 0	3 15	3 30

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—GRAND EXTRA NIGHT.
—IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.—It is respectfully announced that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will be given on THURSDAY, APRIL 22, when will be presented Rossini's celebrated Opera, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Rosina, Mlle. Sofia Cruvelli; Il Conte d'Almaviva, Sig. Calzolari; Figaro, Sig. Belletti; Basilio, Sig. Feriotti; and Don Bartolo, Sig. Labiache. With various Entertainments in the ALLEY DEPARTMENT, by Mlle. Guy Stephan, Mlle. Rosa, Paper, Lamoureux, Allegretti, Sorcelles, M. di Mattea, and M. Mathieu.—Applications for Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be made at the Opera Box-office, Colonnade, Haymarket.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Com-
bination of Talent.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 19, 1852, the entertainment will commence at Eight o'clock precisely, with Alfred de Musset's Proverbs, IL FAUT QU'UNE PORTE SOIT OUVERTE OU FERMÉE. Le Comte, M. Lafont; La Marquise, Mlle. Denain. After which, the new Comedy of MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE. Le Marquis, M. Regnier; La Baronne de Vaubert, Mlle. Denain. On WEDNESDAY NEXT, APRIL 21st, will be given the favourite Comedy of LA MARQUISE DE SENNETERRE. Chac-Mars, M. Lafont. After which, Beaumarchais' Comedy of LE BARBIERE DE SEVILLE. Chac-Mars, Mlle. Denain. Figaro, M. Regnier; Rosine, Mlle. Denain. Boxes, 6s; Pit, 3s; Amphitheatre, 2s.—Private Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets may be obtained at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street; and at the Box-office of the Theatre.

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—MONDAY, APRIL 19th, 1852, will be performed the CORSIKAN BROTHERS, and the new FAIRY EASTER PIECE. Tuesday, 20th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Wednesday, 21st: Shakespeare's Historical Play of King John, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Thursday, 22nd: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Friday, 23rd: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece. Saturday, 24th: The Corsican Brothers, and the new Fairy Easter Piece.

ROYAL MARIONETTE THEATRE, ADELAIDE-STREET.
WEST STRAND.—On MONDAY, APRIL 19, and every Evening during the week, a new Characteristic Address to the Public, by Mr. Albert Brown. After which, for the last six nights, the favourite Vaudeville, THE SWISS COTTAGE. To be followed by (for the first time in this country) a GRAND ETHIOPIAN MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT, by an extraordinary Troupe of Ebony Marionettes, just arrived from the Southern States of America. To conclude with the Extravaganza of ALADDIN and the WONDERFUL LAMP. Every evening at Eight o'clock. A morning performance on Wednesday, the 21st, and Saturday, the 24th, at Three o'clock. Private Boxes and Stalls to be had at the Box-office of the Theatre daily, from Eleven and Five; and of all the principal Librarians.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and
Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, APRIL 19th, and during the Week, the Curtain will rise precisely at Seven to the magnificent Spectacle of BONAPARTE in EGYPT; or, the Battle of Aboukir; producing, in its representation, a most truthful Picture of that exciting Period. To be followed by Batty's most and inimitable SCENES of the ARENA, combining all that is great and renowned in the Equestrian Art. The whole concluding with a laughable Afterpiece.—Stage Manager, Mr. Le Clercq.—Tickets may be had at the Box-office from 11 till 4 daily.

HERR STAUDIGL'S FIRST APPEARANCE this SEA-
SON.—Mlle. SPEYER begs to announce, that her SECOND and LAST SOIRÉE MUSICAL will take place on THURSDAY, APRIL 22, at the NEW BEETHOVEN ROOMS, 27, Queen Anne-street, on which occasion she will perform a Selection of Classical and Modern Piano-forte Music, and be assisted by Mlle. de Lozano, Herr Staudigl, and Herr Moralt (eminent Violinist, from Munich). Tickets, half a guinea, to be had of Mlle. Speyer, 13, Ebury-street, Eaton-square; at Messrs Cramer and Beale's, Regent-street; Chappel and Leader's, and Cocks', New Bond-street.

SIGNOR and MADAME FERRARI beg to announce that
their SOIRÉE MUSICAL will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, 1852, to commence at Eight o'clock. Vocalists: Miss Do by, Miss Hansard, Mad. Ferrar, and M. Ferrar. Instrumentalists: Herr Fauer, Miss Kate Loder, Messrs W. H. Home, J. B. Chatterton, Clementi, Ayward, and Signor Regondi. Conductors: Messrs F. Mori and F. Kialmark.—Tickets, 7s each, to be had at Messrs CRAMER and BEALE'S, and at the principal Music-sellers; Reserved Seats, 10s 6d, to be had only at Signor and Madame FERRARI'S residence, 59, Upper Norton-street, Portland-place.

M. EMILE PRUDENT begs to announce that he will give a
GRAND MORNING CONCERT, with full Orchestra, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on THURSDAY, APRIL 23, at which he will perform several of his recent Compositions for the Piano-forte, and for the Piano-forte with Orchestral Accompaniments. Conductor, M. Berlioz. Further particulars will be duly announced.

MR. AGUILAR respectfully announces that his ANNUAL
CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 5, when he will be assisted by most eminent Vocal and Instrumental Talent, with a numerous and efficient Orchestra. Two of Mr. Aguilar's latest compositions—a Grand "Allegro Maestoso" (for piano, with orchestra; and an Overture, entitled "Alphons," will be produced.—Further particulars will be duly announced.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—The Directors beg to announce that the GRAND CHORAL SYMPHONY, by Beethoven, has been for some time in REHEARSAL, and it is confidently expected that a performance worthy of this great production will be ready for the Fourth Concert.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—The THIRD CONCERT will take place on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, on which occasion HECTOR and JULIET, a Dramatic Symphony by Hector Berlioz, will be repeated; the Selection from "Le Vaisseau," by Spontini, will be given; together with other important works. The celebrated Pianiste, Madame Pleyel, will perform at this Concert.—Tickets, 5s, at CRAMER, BEALE, and Co's, 301, Regent-street.

EXETER-HALL.—DANIEL, an Oratorio (sixth chapter), by
GEORGE LAKE, FRIDAY, MAY 21. Also Mendelssohn's "Psalm 50, and Weber's Psalm of Jehovah (all first time). Vocalists—Misses Missent, Stewart, Felton; Messrs Sims Reeves, Shoubridge, H. Buckland, Leffer, and H. Phillips; with band and chorus of 600 performers. Organist, Mr. Brownsmith; Leader, Mr. Willy. Tickets, 3s, 5s, and 10s 6d.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—On FRIDAY, APRIL 30th, Mendelssohn's Sacred Oratorio ELIJAH. Vocalists: Miss Birch, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Temple, Miss Clara Henderson; Mr. Lockey, Mr. G. Perton, Mr. Collett, Mr. Wicks, and Mr. L. Phillips. The Band and Chorus will consist of about 800 performers. Conductor, Mr. Surman. Tickets: Area, 3s; reserved seats, area or gallery, 5s; central area reserved seats, numbered, 10s 6d. The subscription to the Society is £1 is per annum; or for reserved seats, £2 2s. No 9, Exeter Hall, reserved seat entrance.

MUSICAL UNION.—H.R.H. Prince Albert, Patron.—TUESDAY, APRIL 20.—Doors open at Three.—WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quintett in D, Mozart; Quartett, B flat, No. 6, Beethoven; Trio, D minor, piano, &c., Mendelssohn; Solo, piano-forte Executants—Silveri, Oury, Moralt, Piatti. Pianiste—Mme Pleyel. Subscribers are requested to pay their Subscriptions before the commencement of the present session, to prevent delays, at the Concert Rooms, Joachim and Vieuxtemps, are engaged; Ernst is shortly expected to arrive; also, Mlle. Clara; and Mlle. Grever, Dotsch, Fauer, Charles Hallé, and other artists, will successively perform.—Single Tickets half-a-guinea each; to be had of the Treasurers, for all the Matinées, at CRAMER and Co's, 201, Regent-street.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC.
Illustrated by Mr. W. BEVERLEY. EVERY EVENING, at Eight o'clock.—Stalls, numbered and reserved (which can be taken from a plan at the Hall every day from Eleven to Four); 3s; area, 2s; gallery, 1s. Children: Stalls, 2s; area, 1s.
A MORNING PERFORMANCE every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three o'clock. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

HENRY SMITH at HUNGERFORD HALL, Strand.—Mr. HENRY SMITH, having been received with the utmost enthusiasm on each night of his performance, is engaged to give his celebrated VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT THIS EVENING, and every Evening next week, except Wednesday. Stalls, 2s; Hall, 1s. Amphitheatre, 6d. Doors open at half-past Seven, commence at Eight.—Hopkinson's Prize Grand Piano will be used.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—MONTHLY CONCERTS of An-
cient and Modern Music. Under the direction of Mr. JOHN HULLAH. Second Season.—The Fourth Concert on WEDNESDAY next, April 21st, when will be performed Mendelssohn's ELIJAH. Vocalists: Mrs. Endersohn, Miss Williams, Miss Kent, Mr. Lockey, Mr. T. Williams, Mr. Whitehouse, and Mr. H. Buckland. The Chorus will consist of the members of Mr. Hullah's First Upper School. Tickets, 2s 6d; Reserved Seats, 5s; Stalls, 7s 6d. May be had of Messrs SARKER and SON, 445, West Strand; of the Music-sellers, and at St. Martin's Hall.—Doors open at half-past Seven; commence at Eight.

ROBIN'S SOIREE.—Immense Success of his last wonders.
and his fourth and entirely new Programme.—Every evening, at a quarter past Eight o'clock precisely, M. and Mme. Robin will repeat their inimitable Entertainment; and every Wednesday a Morning Performance at half-past Two. Children under ten years of age, half-price.—Places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, Bond-street; Mr. Sams' Royal Library, St. James's-street; Messrs. Ebers, Andrews, and all the principal Librarians, and at the box-office of the theatre, 233, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.—BRIGHTON and LONDON.—Dr.
DARLING will give his amusing EXPERIMENTS in the NEWBURN ROOMS, BRIGHTON, on MONDAY and TUESDAY next; and at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, are OPEN
to VISITORS DAILY. The Collection now contains upwards of Fifteen Hundred Specimens of a series of the most interesting and valuable to the Hippopotamus, Elephant, and other rare animals, during the winter. Admission 1s; on Mondays, 6d.

PANORAMA OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF SALZBURG, in
UPPER AUSTRIA, JUST OPENED at BURFORD'S large ROTUNDA LEICESTER-SQUARE, exhibiting a vast extent of the surrounding beautiful plain, and the magnificent mountain scenery by which it is encircled, so appropriately termed the "El Dorado des Paysages." The Views of Nimrod, ancient Nineveh, and of the Lake of Lucerne are also now open. Admission, 1s each circle, or 2s 6d to the three circles. Schools, half price. Open from ten till dusk.

NEW WEEKLY PERIODICAL.

On Saturday, May 1, price Twopenny, No. 1 of

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NOTICE.—The Subscribers to the ILLUSTRATED LON-
DON NEWS can have their Volumes Bound in the appropriate Covers, Gilt Edged, at 6s per Volume, by sending them carriage paid, with Post-office order payable to LEIGHTON, SON, and HODGE, 13, Shoe-lane, London.

BARTLETT'S GREAT DIORAMA of JERUSALEM and
the HOLY LAND, painted on a scale of unequalled magnificence, the figures and objects life size. A grandeur of effect and impressiveness are produced by the introduction of Sacred Vocal Music (newly Vocalized), KRAUSZ de FEHER will give his Musical Illustrations every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Lecture on Volcanic Electricity, by Dr. Bachheffer. A splendid new Series of Dissolving Views. Exhibition of the Microscope, Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA from
CALCUTTA to the HIMALAYA is now EXHIBITED DAILY, at the ASIATIC GALLERY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square, at 12, 3, and 8 o'clock. Admission, 1s, 2s, and 2s 6d.—Painted by Mr. Phillips, with the figures and animals by Mr. Louis Haghe, and the shipping by Mr. Kaeil, a rare and harmonious conjunction of talent has been brought to bear for the production of this gorgeous scenery.—The Literary Gazette.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A Lecture by
J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Glynn and Appel's Patent Paper for the prevention of Forgery by the Anastatic Process, daily at Two o'clock; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Nine. The Talented Vocalist, KRAUSZ de FEHER will give his Musical Illustrations every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight o'clock. Lecture on Volcanic Electricity, by Dr. Bachheffer. A splendid new Series of Dissolving Views. Exhibition of the Microscope, Diver and Diving Bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, half-price.

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The next Division of Profits will be made up to the 30th instant. Policies issued on the participating scale on or before that date will be included in the division. The Bonus can be applied either to increase the sum insured, or to reduce the future premium, or may be received in cash. Claims paid in thirty days. Claims have been paid by this Company exceeding £1,500,000, and only a single instance of dispute or compromise of any kind has occurred for more than twenty-five years.

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N.B.—£10 10s constitutes a life membership, and £1 is an ordinary member. *These members have compounded for their annual contributions. Subscriptions and donations are received by Messrs Twining and Co, bankers, Strand, London.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LIVERPOOL
and NEW YORK.—The GREAT BRITAIN Steamship, 3500 tons, Captain B. Matthews (late Commander of the Great Western and City of Glasgow steam ships), will be dispatched on SATURDAY MORNING, 1st May, from the Wellington Dock, Liverpool, direct to New York.

After Saloon	Fore Saloon	With a few Midship Berths at	20 guineas
including Steward's fee, the attendance of an experienced Surgeon, bedding, and all provisions, except wines and liquors, which will be supplied at very moderate prices.	Each passenger in the after saloon will be allowed half a ton, and in the fore saloon a quarter of a ton measurement for personal luggage, independent of state room accommodation. Freight will be charged on any exceeding these quantities at 60s. All passage money to be paid before luggage can go on board.	FREIGHT.—Fine Goods, 60s per ton measurement; coarse goods, hardware, and weight subject to agreement, without primage, if paid here; or with five per cent primage if paid in New York, at four dollars eighty cents per pound sterling. Goods intended for any part of America forwarded with care and economy. Cargo received at the south-west corner of Wellington Dock up to six o'clock P.M., on the evening of Thursday, 29th of April. Parcels until six P.M. on Friday, the 30th, at the office, 1, North John-street.	Apply in Bristol.... to Gibbs, Bright, and Co. Apply in Belfast to.... George C. Pim and Co. " London.... G. Seymour, Sun-court, Cornhill " Glasgow.... Samuel Irvin and Co. " Dublin.... W. Carson and Son. " Eden-quay " H. L. Allen, North Wall Or to GIBBS, BRIGHT, and CO, 1, North John-street, Liverpool. See "Bradshaw's Guide" for March and April.

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A policy may be effected for as small a sum as £20, and progressively increased up to £50, without the necessity of a new policy.
Every facility will be given for the transfer or exchange of policies, or any other suitable arrangement will be made for the convenience of the assured.
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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C C C.—The address is Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
 A SUBSCRIBER, Winchester—Apply at Home and Co. 13, Newgate-street.
 M J, No 2.—We have no rule for the composition of Vandyke brown; and cannot recommend our correspondent to mix Indian yellow, crimson lake, and indigo to the desired tint.
 W H B, Gloucester—The Guardian Office, Lombard-street.
 G F C.—The word may be heard of at Messrs Batt and Co, seedsmen, Strand.
 H B T.—Mr Brahm was born March 20, 1777.
 H R, Gracechurch-street, does not state which medal he has received.
 R Q.—A widower having a daughter, marries a widow who has a son. Can the son legally marry the daughter? Most certainly.
 A VERY OLD SUBSCRIBER.—There seems no reason why an M P should use a cockade.
 ANNULET.—"The double treasure" in an arms is part of the bearings, and must be borne by all the descendants entitled to the original coat.
 E S F, Gillingham.—"Music bath chairs," &c, is from Congreve's "Mourning Bride."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—The back Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for 1850 and 1851 are now Reprinted, and may be obtained by order of all Booksellers and News-agents at the published price. The Numbers previous to 1850 can be had only in Parts or Volumes.

ON THE FIRST OF NEXT MONTH WILL BE PUBLISHED

A MAY NUMBER

OF THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

THREE SHEETS,
ONE SHILLING!

* * * The Illustrations of the Picture Exhibitions will be resumed next week.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

ONCE upon a time, in the early days of the French Revolution, the daring spirits who were associated with or preceded Robespierre in the government of France took it upon themselves to abolish religion. Louis Napoleon, having entered into an alliance with the Jesuits, will not, it is presumed, go so far as the terrorists; but, if he begraciously pleased to exempt religion and its observances from his decrees, he has made an onset against education; and more especially against those two important branches of it, the study of moral philosophy and the study of history. By a decree in the *Moniteur* of Monday last, M. Bonaparte regulates, "in a definitive manner," the plan of study which is in future to be observed in all the colleges connected with the University of France, with the view, as this astounding lawgiver himself explains, "of modifying the methods of education, which have up to the present day produced so many sterile and dangerous minds." The main features of the project, into the details of which we need not enter in this place, are threefold, and may be summed up in few words. History and philosophy are no longer to be taught in the public seminaries of France, but religion, or that form of doctrine which the Jesuits and the Ultramontanes please to designate as religion, is to be compulsory upon all students. As a proof that the President is in earnest, he has removed from their professorships in the university two illustrious men, Messrs. Michelet and Quinet, whose names are known and respected all over Europe. A third gentleman, M. Mickiewicz, who enjoys a reputation only second to that of his celebrated colleagues, is included in the same interdiction. Victor Cousin, more illustrious than either, had already been condemned to penury by being deprived of his professorship. And why is M. Bonaparte so angry with philosophy and history? Philosophy teaches, that, for every wrong inflicted by a man upon his fellows, there is an inevitable retribution. History proves the truth of philosophy by countless instances from the experience of every nation under the sun. And perhaps it is for these reasons that philosophy and history are to be interdicted. We thought, some weeks ago, that the President had reached the climax of his daring; but these last decrees have proved that there are still dizzier heights to which he will try to climb, before the culmination of that "star" of destiny on which he places so much reliance. The upper and middle and all the best men of the working-classes hold up their hands in amazement at these acts. The ignorant say nothing, and the clergy rejoice. What the last-mentioned body of men think of their ally is known but to themselves; yet it must strike even them as being fortunate, that, like Robespierre, the President has condescended to patronise religion. Who knows what he might have done, had he taken the same offence against the Roman Catholic priesthood of France and their teachings as he has against philosophy and history? In the meantime, the Prince President will not attempt to destroy all the intellect of France; he has graciously been pleased to allow grammar, logic, and arithmetic. But, as history and philosophy are so distasteful to him, he will try perhaps to prevent their dissemination by the press as well as by the professional chair. If he do not, his last decrees, mighty as they are, will not answer his purposes.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been enjoying the delightful weather of the past week at Windsor. The Queen, generally accompanied by the illustrious visitors who have been sharing the Royal hospitality, has taken daily drives in the Park and neighbourhood of the Royal demesne; and on Monday and Thursday her Majesty, with the Prince Consort and Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, took equestrian exercise.

On Monday the Duc and Duchess d'Aumale and the Princess Salerno visited the Queen and the Prince from Claremont. In the evening their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary and his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

The Duke and Duchess de Nemours, with the Count d'Eu and the Duke d'Alençon, arrived at the Castle on Thursday, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has joined the Royal dinner party almost daily during the week.

In addition to the State Ball and State Concert on the 5th and 10th proximo respectively, which we announced last week, her Majesty has signified her gracious intention of holding two Drawing-rooms more during the present season, and a third Levee on Wednesday next, the 21st inst. The Drawing-rooms will take place respectively on the 29th of April and the 13th of May—the latter in celebration of her Majesty's birthday.

The Court, it is expected, will return to Buckingham Palace on Monday or Tuesday next.

The Earl Talbot has relieved the Earl of Verulam in the duties of Lord-in-Waiting, and Capt. the Hon. J. Denman, R.N., has succeeded Col. the Hon. A. Hood in those of Groom-in-Waiting.

The Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower have left Stafford House for Trentham Hall, where the Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Kildare, and a family circle, have also arrived. Their Graces return to London on Monday next. The marriage of Lady Constance Leveson Gower with the Earl Grosvenor, eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster, will take place in the Chapel Royal on the 24th inst.

The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye. His Grace will complete his 83d year on the 1st of May.

The Earl and Countess of Derby left town on Monday afternoon, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, at Goodwood.

The Earl and Countess Howe and family have arrived at Curzon House from Gopsall.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston have left town for Broadlands. We are sorry to learn that Lord Truro has been suffering from indisposition during the past few days.

Lady Macdonald gave birth to a daughter on Monday last, at the family residence in Green-street.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE EASTER BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

The civic hospitality of London was exemplified with more than usual magnificence and sumptuousness on Monday last, when 350 of the nobility and the distinguished classes—including the Prime Minister and several of the members of her Majesty's Government, representative Ministers of foreign states, &c.—assembled to do honour to the Lord Mayor's Banquet in the Egyptian Hall at the Mansion House.

The display of gold and silver plate was in the highest degree costly and brilliant; and the banquet itself, supplied by Messrs. Staples, of the Albion, comprised the richest wines and the most costly delicacies of the season.

In the absence of the Lady Mayoress, who was indisposed, Miss Hunter sat on the left of the Lord Mayor, and on his right the Duchess of Northumberland. At the head tables were also the Earl of Derby, the American Minister and lady; the Danish, Turkish, and Belgian Ministers; the Bishop of Manchester, the Solicitor-General, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Earl of Albemarle, and Marquis of Salisbury. Among the general company were the following:—Madame Musurus, the Minister of the Netherlands, the Right Hon. the Judge-Advocate-General and Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer, Lord and Lady Colchester, Mrs. Walpole, Right Hon. Cecil Forrester and Mrs. Paley, Lord George Lennox; Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P.; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart.; General Sir Archibald and Lady Maclean, the Hon. Col. Wilbraham, and the Hon. Mr. Talbot.

M. Laurent's band was in attendance, and several vocalists, by whom the intervals between the toasts were filled up with some well-selected operatic and social music.

The time-honoured ceremonial of the loving cup was given with all due solemnity by Mr. Harker, the city toast-master, and was drunk by the company, to the amusement and surprise of such of the foreign guests as were not acquainted with the national formula.

The usual loyal and complimentary toasts having been honoured,

The Earl of Derby, in responding to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," observed, in reference to his late entry upon office:—"I am not insensible to the difficulties under which we have assumed our present position, at the commencement of a Parliamentary session, with so little leisure to mature measures to be submitted to that Parliament. But I believe that our friends, and even our opponents, give us credit for having performed our duty, by not shrinking from responsibility, and thus encountering a ministerial interregnum at the commencement of a session of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) I do not presume to speak here of a political course of action, but of this I hope to see indications—and I hope I am not mistaken—in this metropolis, that we are not looked upon as a set of reckless and careless men, likely to neglect great national interests or great moral or social obligations. (Cheers.) A change of government so complete as that which has recently taken place, would have been considered in some parts of the world almost a revolution; but in this country it may take place not only without disturbance of public affairs, but without ruffling the serene aspect of society, and without disturbing for a single moment the personal friendship even of political opponents. (Loud cheers.) And to what is this to be attributed? Is it to any merit in man? No; but to the institutions of the country itself."

On Wednesday a ballot was taken at the East India House for the election of six Directors in the room of Henry Alexander, Esq., Lieutenant-General James Caulfield, C.B., the Hon. William Henry Leslie Melville, Major James Oliphant, Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., and John Shepherd, Esq., who go out by rotation. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported that the election had fallen on William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Russell Elicce, Esq., Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., Ross Donally Mangles, Esq., M.P., John Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Major John Arthur Moor. A Court of Directors was also held at the East India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to John Shepherd, Esq., chairman, and Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East India Company during the past year.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—The committee recently appointed by this society, for the purpose of corresponding with and of promoting the objects of the society, in the colonies, has received the following letter from the Colonial office:—"Downing-street, April 3.—Sir,—In answer to your letter, I am directed by Secretary Sir John Pakington to acquaint you, for the information of the council of the Society of Arts, that he concurs in the advantages likely to result from a more general diffusion of the objects of the society throughout the British colonies. To carry out, therefore, the wishes of the council, Sir John Pakington will be happy to forward copies of your letter and its enclosure to the governors of the respective colonies, if you will be good enough to send me the printed copies of the same, which did not accompany your communication. I am, sir, your obedient servant, DESART.—G. Grove, Esq."

TONBRIDGE-PLACE RAGGED AND SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—The annual general meeting of the friends and subscribers to this useful undertaking was held on Monday evening, in the school-room, Tonbridge-place, New-road; the Rev. J. Woodward in the chair. The report, which was highly satisfactory, stated that the present number in the boys' school was 209; girls' ditto, 343; total, 552. The number of boys in the branch school at Agar Town, Kentish Town, at the present time is 172, and that of the girls 188, making a total of 360. The teachers, who give their time and attention gratuitously, and to whom great praise is due, were stated to be 30 males and 31 females. The Sunday evening ragged school at Agar Town had been of great service in this neighbourhood, and a marked change had lately come over the conduct of the boys, which at one time was very unruly. The present average attendance at this school was 43 girls and 53 boys, making a total of 96.

SPIRIT SERMON.—On Easter Monday the boys of Christ's Hospital (the Blue Coat School), according to annual custom, proceeded to the Mansion-house, where they were regaled with buns and wine, and presented with 6d. each by the Lord Mayor. His Lordship, with the sheriffs and aldermen of the ward, then accompanied them to Christ Church, Newgate-street, where the Spirit sermon was preached by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Manchester. On Tuesday, at the same place, the Lord Mayor's chaplain preached, after which an entertainment was given at the Mansion House.

ROYAL ASTYLUM, ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.—On Sunday morning the Rev. J. V. Povah preached at the church of St. Agnes, St. Anne's-lane, Aldersgate-street, in behalf of the funds of the Royal Society of St. Anne's. The Lord Mayor and sheriffs were present, and the earnest appeal of the rev. gentleman was responded to by a collection of £40.

THE MILITIA BILL.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of Marylebone, held on Tuesday at the Princess' Concert-room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, resolutions against the proposed Militia Bill were unanimously agreed to. There were about 300 persons in the body of the room, and on the platform were Mr. Richard Cobden, M.P.; Mr. Jacob Bell, M.P.; the Rev. Messrs. J. Neller, C. Vardy, J. C. Galloway, &c. Mr. J. A. Nicholas presided on the occasion.

FISTULA INFIRMARY.—The annual meeting of the governors of this charitable institution was held at the London Tavern on Wednesday; Sir J. L. Lushington presiding. The report of the committee stated that the building fund now amounted to a sum (about £2000) which would justify the commencement of the new hospital for in-patients, to contain 50 beds; and which they recommended should be called St. Mark's Hospital, the present name of the society having proved injurious to its progress. The surgeon's report stated that, during the past year, 563 patients had been admitted to the benefits of the infirmary, of whom 323 had been discharged, and 132 materially relieved; 11 were discharged incurable, and 79 still remained on the books. The receipts for the year were £2077 13s 9d., and the expenditure £1971 12s 7d. The report was adopted; and some formal business having been transacted, the meeting separated.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASTYLUM.—The anniversary festival of this society was held on Wednesday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, R.N., in the chair. The usual toasts having been drunk, the amount of subscriptions was announced to be about £940. From the report it appears that "the resources and present condition of the charity have greatly improved. This institution extends to the objects of its parental care board, clothing, and instruction, with appointments in the merchant service, or other suitable position in life, when they leave the asylum."

FEMALE EMIGRATION FUND.—On Saturday last another party of female emigrants, fifty in number, making a total of about 850 who have been sent out by this institution, sailed from Gravesend on board the *Tartar* for Sydney. The emigrants arrived at the London station of the Blackwall Railway from the "Home" in Hutton-garden at half-past nine o'clock, where they were met by the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, late Bishop Designate of Lyttelton, Mr. H. Herbert, M.P., &c. The preparations for the emigrants were most comfortable, and comprised a number of ingenious devices for increasing their accommodations. The young women being assembled, each received their testimonials and a letter of instruction and advice from Mrs. Herbert, who requested them to write to inform her of their future welfare. Mr. Sydney Herbert addressed them in a very feeling and affectionate tone, inculcating the great importance of maintaining at all times the strictest principles of religion, morality, and industry. The emigrants departed in the highest spirits.

FIRE.—On Tuesday morning, shortly before one o'clock, a fire broke out upon the extensive warehouses and stores belonging to Mr. Muggridge, corn factor and seed merchant, in Tottenham-court-road, which in a very short time destroyed the whole of the building, which cost upwards of £1000 in erecting. The stock consumed was valued at several thousand pounds more. The owner is, however, insured. The horses were all saved, but a number of goats and fowls perished in the flames.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest in the Gray's-inn-lane Workhouse, on Robert Thompson, aged 72. Deceased was a native of Ayrshire, and served in the Sappers and Miners fifty years. On one occasion he was a whole day engaged at a bastion, under the personal inspection of "the Duke." Although his breast was adorned by clasps and medals, he had not a farthing pension. He claimed the honour of inventing the Archimedian screw and other contrivances. Latterly his only support was derived from the Scotch Hospital and chance charity. On Monday morning, his landlord, not having seen him for several days, forced open his door, and found him lying dead and partially decomposed on a bundle of rags which formed his bed. Near him lay a phial containing some laudanum, and 2s 7d. was found upon his person. In his room were 200 pairs of old boots and heaps of bones he had collected. He had not a friend to own him. Mr. Whitfield, surgeon, opened the body, and found that he died of disease of the heart. Verdict accordingly.

THE ROYAL HOSPITALS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

From the usual annual report of the Royal Hospitals of the City of London, made to the Lord Mayor on Monday, it appears that—

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL has put forth apprentices, and discharged, during the past year, 232; eight of whom, being instructed in mathematics and navigation, were placed forth apprentices to commanders of ships out of the Mathematical School founded by King Charles II. Children deceased during the year, 13; children now under the care and charge of the hospital in London and at Hertford, 1352; to be admitted on presentation granted to this time, 182; total, 1534. The support of this hospital materially depends upon benefactions and bequests.

IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, the patients admitted, cured, and discharged during the last year were 5957 in-patients, and 79,701 medical and surgical out-patients, including casualties, most of whom were poor, sick, and lame persons, and many of them being destitute of all relief have been supplied with money, clothes, and other necessities, to enable them to return to their several habitations, amounting together to 85,658; died, 444; remaining under cure—in-patients, 523; out-patients, 2538. This being the most ancient hospital in the metropolis, and having escaped the great fire of 1666, the building by length of time became so ruinous that in the year 1729 great part was necessarily taken down.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL had admitted, cured and discharged, within the same period, of sick, wounded, maimed, and diseased persons, 4362 in-patients, and 48,492 medical and surgical patients, including casualties, some of whom have been relieved with money and necessities at their departure, to accommodate and support them in their journeys to their several habitations: total, 52,854. Died after much charge in their sickness, 238; remaining under cure—in-patients, 466; out-patients, 1485. So that there have been during the past year, of poor miserable objects under the care of the said hospital, and destitute of other proper care, in all, 55,043.

The report of BAIDWELL HOSPITAL stated that there were received into the hospital during the last year, under commitments by the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen of the City, as criminal or disorderly persons who have been kept to hard labour or received correction, 592; apprentices sent by the Chamberlain for confinement, 17; received into the hospital sundry poor persons who had been found wandering abroad and begging in the City, 403; total, 1012.

IN THE HOUSE OF OCCUPATIONS OF BRIDEWELL HOSPITAL there were remaining at Christmas, 1850, 212; admitted in 1851, 115; discharged in 1851, 99; remaining at Christmas, 1851, 125.

IN BETHLEM HOSPITAL there were in Jan. 1, 1851, 198 curable, 73 incurable, and 105 criminal lunatics. There were 286 curable, 6 incurable, and 105 criminal admitted during the year. 125 were discharged cured during the year, 102 uncured, and 382 remained in the institution.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. A. Colville in the chair. The balance-sheet showed that the receipts for the first half-year had been £566,284, and the expenditure £369,298, leaving a surplus of £196,985. The chairman moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said that, notwithstanding the unfortunate loss of the *Amazon*, the prospects of the company were very satisfactory. Mr. T. Baring, M.P., seconded the motion, which, after considerable discussion, was carried. The chairman proposed that a dividend of £2 per share be paid on the stock of the company, which was carried, and the meeting closed.

MATRIMONY.—APPALLING AFFAIR.—On Saturday afternoon one of the most melancholy and appalling crimes we have ever had the misfortune to record was committed by a young man of the name of Thomas Wheeler, aged 28, upon his mother, Elizabeth Wheeler, widow, aged about 50 years, occupying apartments in the house No. 1, Durham-place, Kennington-road, and immediately facing Bethlehem Hospital. The unfortunate man, it appears, had been an inmate of Bedlam for eleven months, and for about seven months he was confined in a lunatic asylum at Wandsworth, from each of which places he was removed out of mistaken affection by the mother, although he was pronounced by the several authorities of those asylums as uncured and dangerous. Some years ago he was in Brazil, and had a sun-stroke as he was crossing the line. Under such circumstances, it is extremely unfortunate that he was allowed to go at large, particularly as the dangerous tendencies of his insanity were apparent to every person around him. The dreadful facts we shall now briefly relate. Shortly before one o'clock on Saturday morning, while Mrs. Wheeler was in the act of leaving her apartment with a sauceman of greens in her hand, which she was about to prepare for dinner, she was felled to the ground by a blow on the head from an iron held by her son. He then knelt upon her, and with the aid of an axe and a knife severed her head from the body. While performing this bloody operation the murderer had placed a pillow under his knees to prevent the blood spilling over him. It is supposed that he then deliberately washed his hands, for when he was apprehended there was no stain perceptible upon his person. Mrs. Toms, the wife of the landlord of the house, having had her alarm excited by the heavy fall of the body, hastened up stairs to the apartments occupied by the Wheelers, when she observed the unfortunate maniac making a hasty retreat out of the building, carrying in his hand a knife and a stick. On entering the room she ascertained the frightful tragedy that had taken place, when she instantly informed her husband, who pursued the murderer up Kennington-road. On meeting police constable Lecky, No. 135, the latter immediately secured him. He was thereupon brought before Mr. Norton, the magistrate, at the Lambeth Police Office, when an examination was entered upon, in the course of which the prisoner fully admitted the crime of which he was accused. He occasionally looked wildly around him, and appeared to be either unconscious or indifferent to the position in which he was placed. He was dressed in a black frock coat, black waistcoat, and light woollen trousers, and wore a black scarf or neckerchief twisted rather than tied round his neck. He is described as a well made man, with large black eyes, regular features, and an intelligent countenance. It is stated that he had once a salary of £300 a year, and that he can converse in four different languages. Latterly, however, his mother was obliged to support him, with the assistance which she received from her friends. She is described as having been a beautiful woman, and stood about 5 feet 10 inches high. From the evidence before the magistrates, it appears that the prisoner was, for some days before the fatal occurrence, observed going about the house with a flat iron in his hand, muttering something to himself in a most excited and incoherent manner, and that his mother expressed fears respecting him to a Mrs. Phillips (another lodger in the house) about ten o'clock the same morning, and said that she should send him to the workhouse on the following Monday. This threat appeared to have aggravated the mental disease of the prisoner, as he observed to Mr. Norton, the magistrate, "The fact is that she has threatened to send me to the workhouse for a great length of time; and she said she would have me dragged away, and I suppose they cannot drag people away in the most genteel manner." He is now confined in Horseferry-lane gaol. On Tuesday the coroner's inquest, after hearing evidence of which the above is the purport, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against the unfortunate young man.

On Good Friday morning, a basket-maker of the name of Spankhurst, of Barking, in Essex, with his two sons, were found drowned in a small piece of water near the Thames, under the high bridge adjoining Barnes Elms. From the coroner's inquest it appears that the unhappy man in a fit of despair had drowned his two children, aged respectively ten and six years, and then committed suicide.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births in the metropolis for the week ending on last Saturday were—Boys, 737; girls, 723; total, 1460 children. The deaths registered during the same period were 1051, showing an improvement when compared with the returns for the previous four weeks, in which severely the mortality rose above 1200. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1842-51, the average was 938; which, if corrected for increase of population, becomes 1032. The table of fatal diseases still shows 235 deaths caused by diseases of the organs of respiration, or nearly one-fourth of the total number, and that the mortality under this head has not undergone any considerable reduction. The corrected average of this class is only 178. It appears, too, on a comparison with the previous week, that pneumonia continues as fatal, while bronchitis, which greatly exceeded the average, maintains about the same amount. The number of deaths ascribed to phthisis is now less; it has decreased from 161 in the previous week to 146 in the last, which is about the average. In the epidemic class of diseases there appears some tendency to increase. Small-pox was fatal to 25 children and 9 adults; scarlatina, to 35 persons; 11 children were carried off by measles; 47 by whooping cough, and 8 by croup; 4 persons died of influenza; 44 of typhus, &c.; 2 of remittent fever; 2 of rheumatic fever; and 7 of erysipelas.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer was above 30 in. on every day of the week except Monday; the mean of the week was 30.073 in. The mean temperature of the week was 44 deg., which is rather below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature of Sunday was 39° 7', about 5 degrees below the average; rose to 47° 2' on Monday, which is 2° 4' above it; fell to 42° 3' on Wednesday, and rose again to 46° 5' on Saturday. The wind was generally in the north-east.

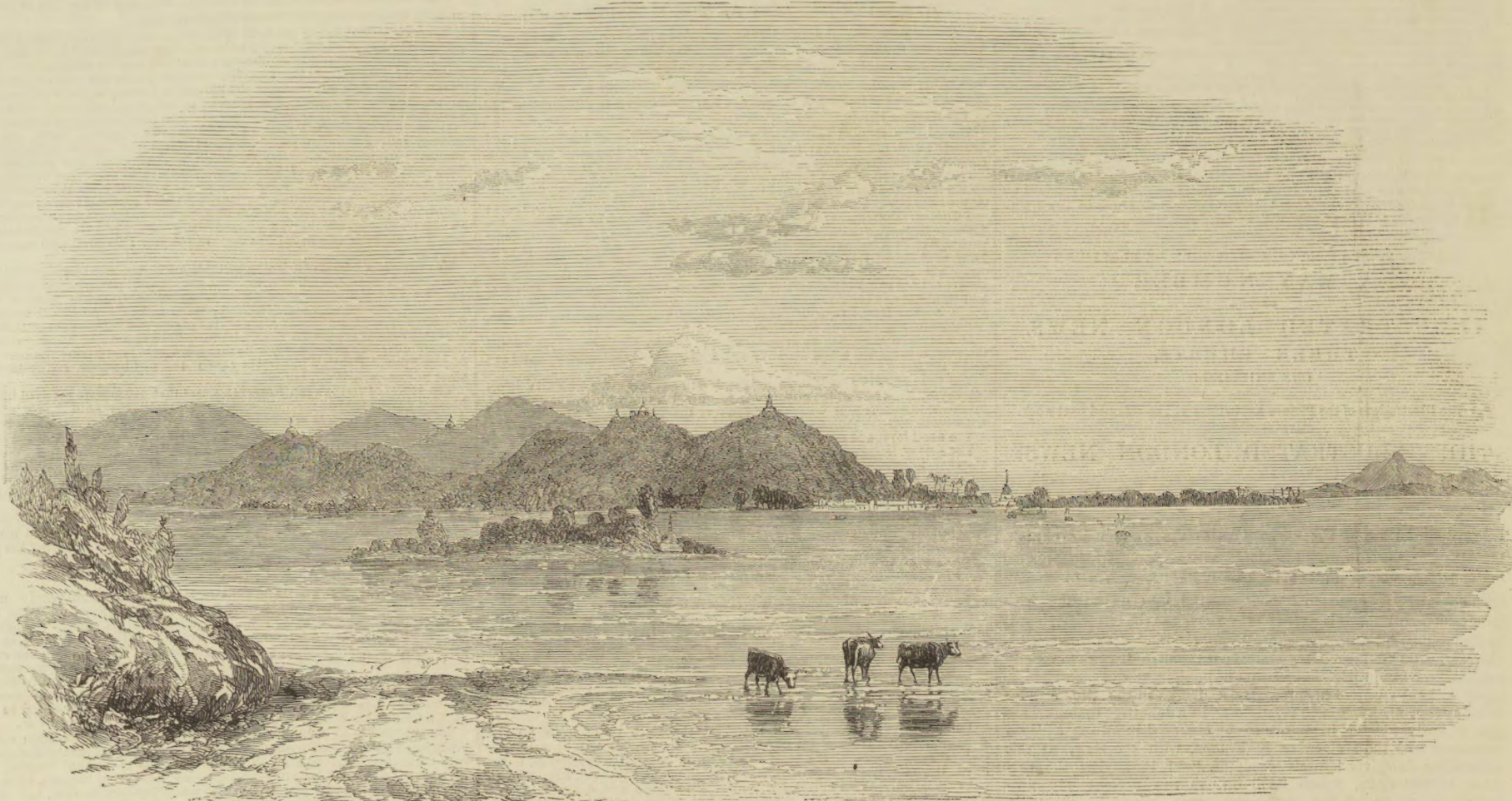
On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, a letter was read from Professor Wilson, announcing his resignation of the office of Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University, in consequence of ill health.

On Monday last a severe accident occurred to Captain White, the master of the Cheshire fox-hounds, at the kennels. The gallant master was in the act of mounting a spirited horse, in order to accompany the pack on an airing excursion, when the animal jumped aside, and the captain fell to the ground, the horse, afterwards, in his caperings, treading on the master's leg. He was immediately conveyed home and put to bed. The injury, though serious, we are happy to say is not dangerous.

The incendiary fires in the New Forest have recommenced, notwithstanding the apprehension of two or three parties who have been concerned in setting fire to parts of the forest, and their commitment to gaol, to be tried at the assizes. The principal cause of the incendiarism has been owing to the authorities "driving the forest," as it is called; that is, driving all the cattle found in the forest to a central point, and impounding them. This is the most obnoxious proceeding that can be taken against the New Foresters.

The appeal of M. Chavoix, ex-representative, against the sentence pronounced against him for killing M. Paul Dupont in a duel, came on a few days back, before the Tribunal of Bordeaux. The former sentence was confirmed, with this difference, that the damages granted to the three daughters of the deceased have been reduced from 30,000 francs to 12,000 francs.

S K E T C H E S I N B I R M A H .

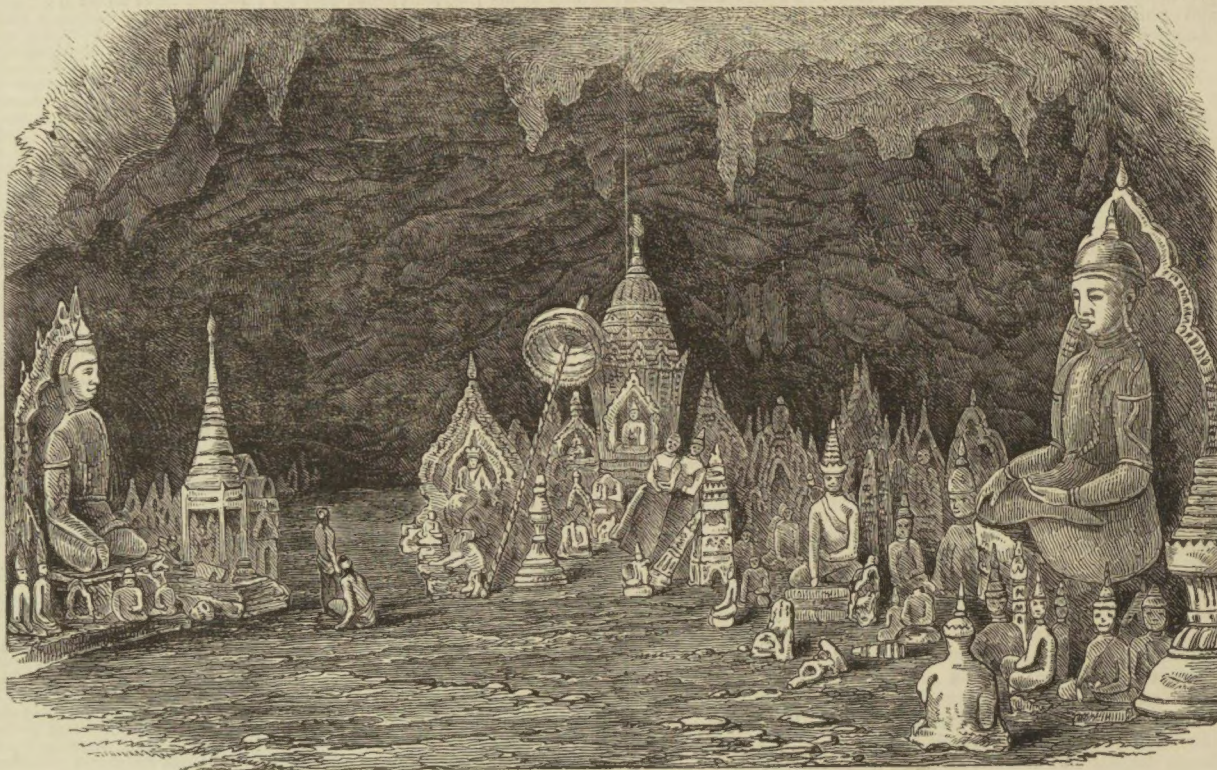


MARTABAN, ON THE SALAEEN RIVER.

We continue our Sketches of the seat of the war in Birmah, with a view of Martaban, a town situated immediately opposite Moulmein, on the right or north bank of the Martaban or Salween River. It belongs to the Burmese; and, from its vicinity to our capital, it was expected to be the spot from which they would attempt an attack upon our provinces, before reinforcements arrived from Calcutta and Madras. In 1841, when a war was almost daily expected with the King of Ava, a force was collected at Rangoon of 80,000 Burmans (distant from Martaban only 70 miles), and an attack on Moulmein was in hourly expectation. At that period, however, we had a very respectable force stationed at Moulmein, consisting of 3 European regiments, 2 native corps, artillery, 2 frigates, and several steamers; and, no doubt, the Burmese considered our reception would have been rather too warm for them. Now, however, things are somewhat altered; for it is believed that at the time the late affairs at Rangoon took place there were only about 1500 men stationed at Moulmein, all of whom were native troops; and although a wing of the 18th Royal Irish, with a troop of artillery, were immediately despatched from Calcutta, yet it was doubtful whether they would arrive in time to prevent an attack upon Moulmein.

Next are two curious scenes, characteristic of the religious observances of the Burmese.

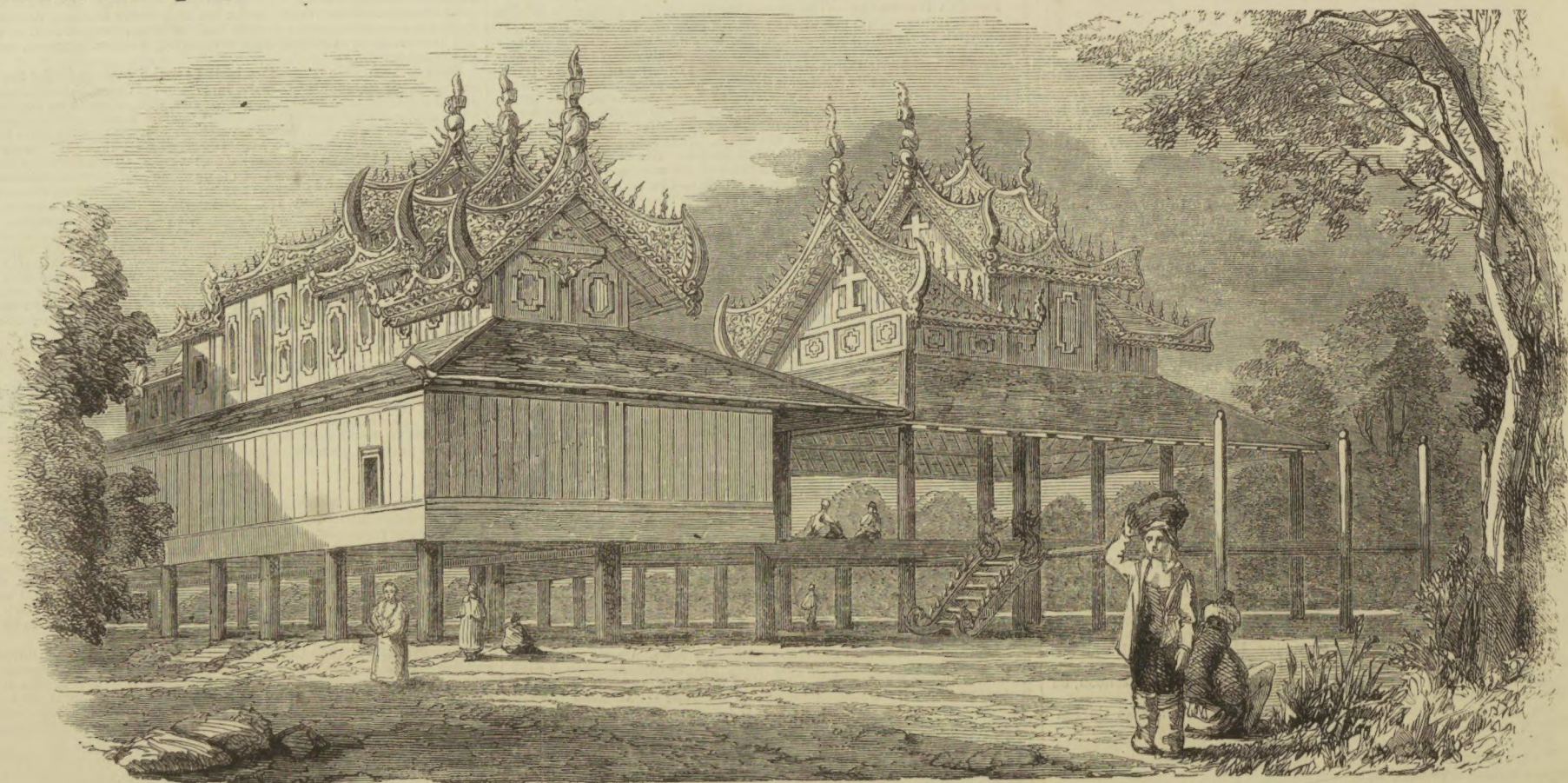
First is the interior of a large



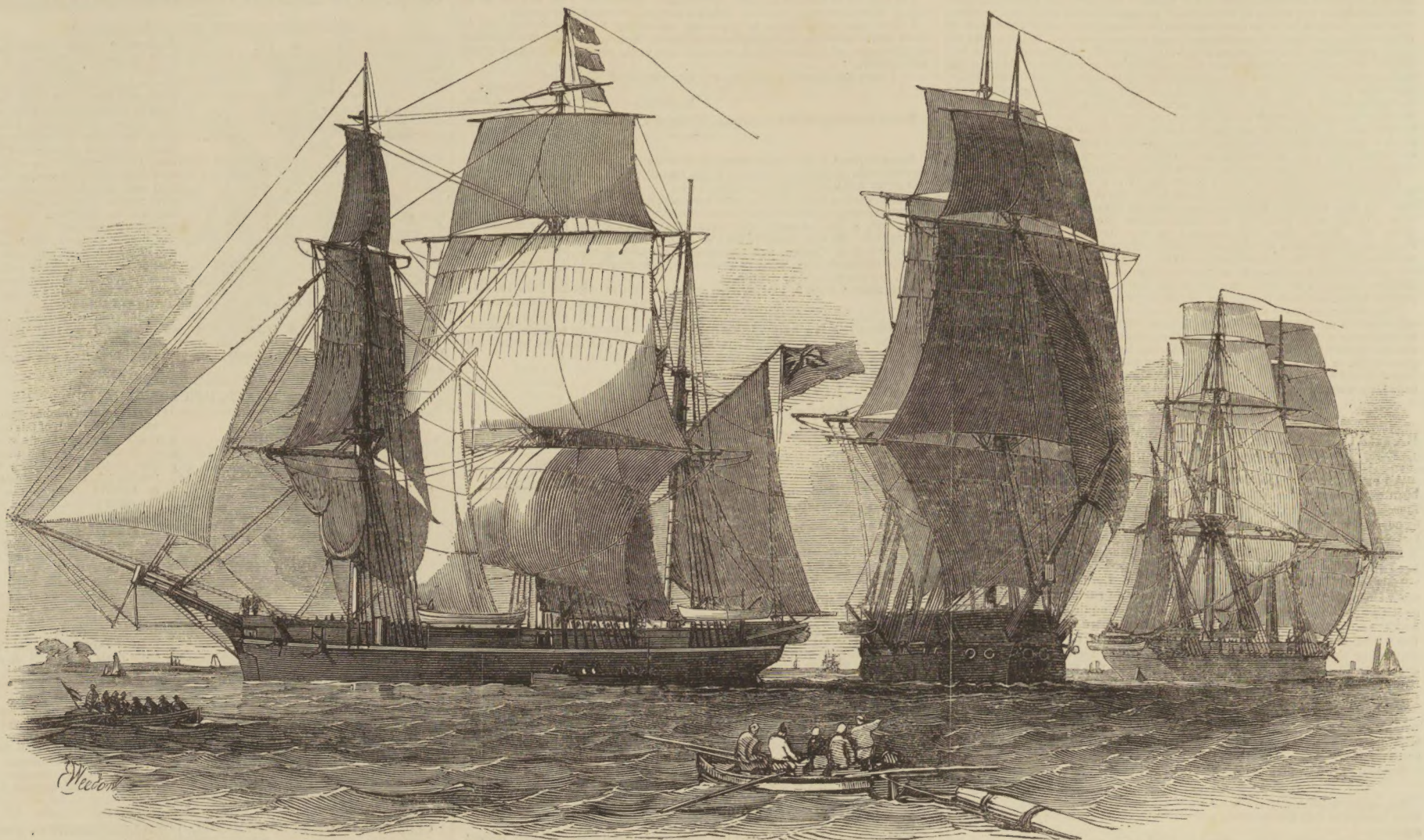
NATURAL CAVERN, WITH BURMESE IDOLS.

Natural Cavern, filled by the Burmese with their gods, many of which are sculptured out of the alabaster and marble. They vary in all sorts of hideous shapes and forms; some of them are of enormous magnitude, being from 30 to 40 feet in height. From the roof hang the most beautiful stalactites; and what with the dim light, the hideous and grim expression of the countenances of the deities, and the gloom of the huge cavern, the scene is one that is not easily effaced from the memory. The cavern extends completely through the rock, so that the visitor can enter at one end and pass out at the other.

The building in the third View is a Koun, or Burmese Monastery, in which the priests and their dependants reside. It is built of teak wood; the upper portions are carved in a very beautiful and elaborate manner. It consists chiefly of two portions; that on the left of the Engraving being appropriated for the private apartments of the priests while that on the right is used as a kind of reception-room, wherein the priests hold discourse with their flock. As usual, the building is raised about five feet from the ground, upon strong posts; and surrounding it, in this instance, are numerous trees, chiefly that of the jack-fruit, affording agreeable shade during the heat of the day. The Burmese priests resemble in a very remarkable manner in many of their religious observances and ceremonies the monks of the Roman Catholic persuasion: thus



KOUN OR BURMESE MONASTERY.



"ASSISTANCE" (CAPTAIN BELCHER, COMMODORE).

"NORTH STAR" (CAPTAIN PULLEN).

"RESOLUTE" (CAPTAIN KELLETT).

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC EXPEDITION, SENT IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

both live in communities apart from the laity, both take the vow of celibacy, shave the crowns of their heads, wear a loose flowing robe of a peculiar colour, and use beads, which they count or tell at the time of their devotions. The attendants of the Burmese priests are usually young boys; one of their most important occupations being to collect daily for their masters tribute in the shape of food, as the priests subsist solely by voluntary contributions.

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC SEARCHING SQUADRON.

Assistance	2 60	Captain Sir E Belcher
Resolute	2 60	Captain Kellett, CB
North Star	3 40	Commander Pullen
Pioneer (screw)	1 30	40 h.p. Commander M ^c Clintock
Intrepid (screw)	1 30	40 h.p. Lieut. Osborn

This Expedition, which has been despatched in search of Sir John Franklin, has been fitted out with all the accessories of scientific discovery and experience. Whilst the vessels lay at Woolwich, hundreds of visitors went on board. Among others were a number of ladies with presents for the gallant captain and the officers of the *Resolute*, consisting of silk flags, various kinds of knitted comforts, elegantly worked and embroidered caps, sofa covers, and many other articles.

Mr. Hay, lecturer on chemistry at Portsmouth Dockyard, has instructed, at Woolwich, the four bombardiers of the Royal Marine Artillery attached to the Expedition, in the mode of adjusting the plates, covering and attaching the copper wires, and manipulating the sulphuric acid used in galvanic batteries; it being intended to take to the Arctic Regions a number of tubes charged with 20 lb. of gunpowder each, to be used in bursting the ice, in order to force a passage up Wellington Channel with the steamers of the Expedition.

The cases will be discharged from a galvanic battery, the parties operating being at a safe distance on board the vessels, as long coils of wire will be supplied, covered with gutta percha. Mr. Hay, after instructing the Bombardiers, gave lectures on the galvanic battery, and the uses to which it may be applied, in the presence of the whole of the officers of the Expedition. The chain cable testing house was placed at Mr. Hay's disposal for the facility of carrying on his instructions, and a battery was prepared.

Mr. George Shepherd, C.E., has examined and got repaired all the gas apparatus connected with the balloons for distributing messages in the Arctic Regions, and also supplied a number of new balloons and the means of inflating them with gas, to be used by the present Expedition. The balloons are made on this occasion to float on the water, should they come down at sea. The messages are to be printed on satin of various colours, and on papers of all colours; and about 500,000 of them will be printed on both sides, leaving room to fill in writing the latitude and longitude of the vessels at the time they are sent up. Some of these messages may be met with by the parties under Captain Collinson, engaged in the Behring Straits expedition. The following is a copy of the messages which will be despatched from the *Resolute*:-

Despatched	by a balloon from her Majesty's ship	
<i>Resolute</i> , Captain Kellett, in lat.	N., long.	W
To Sir John Franklin.		

On the other side—

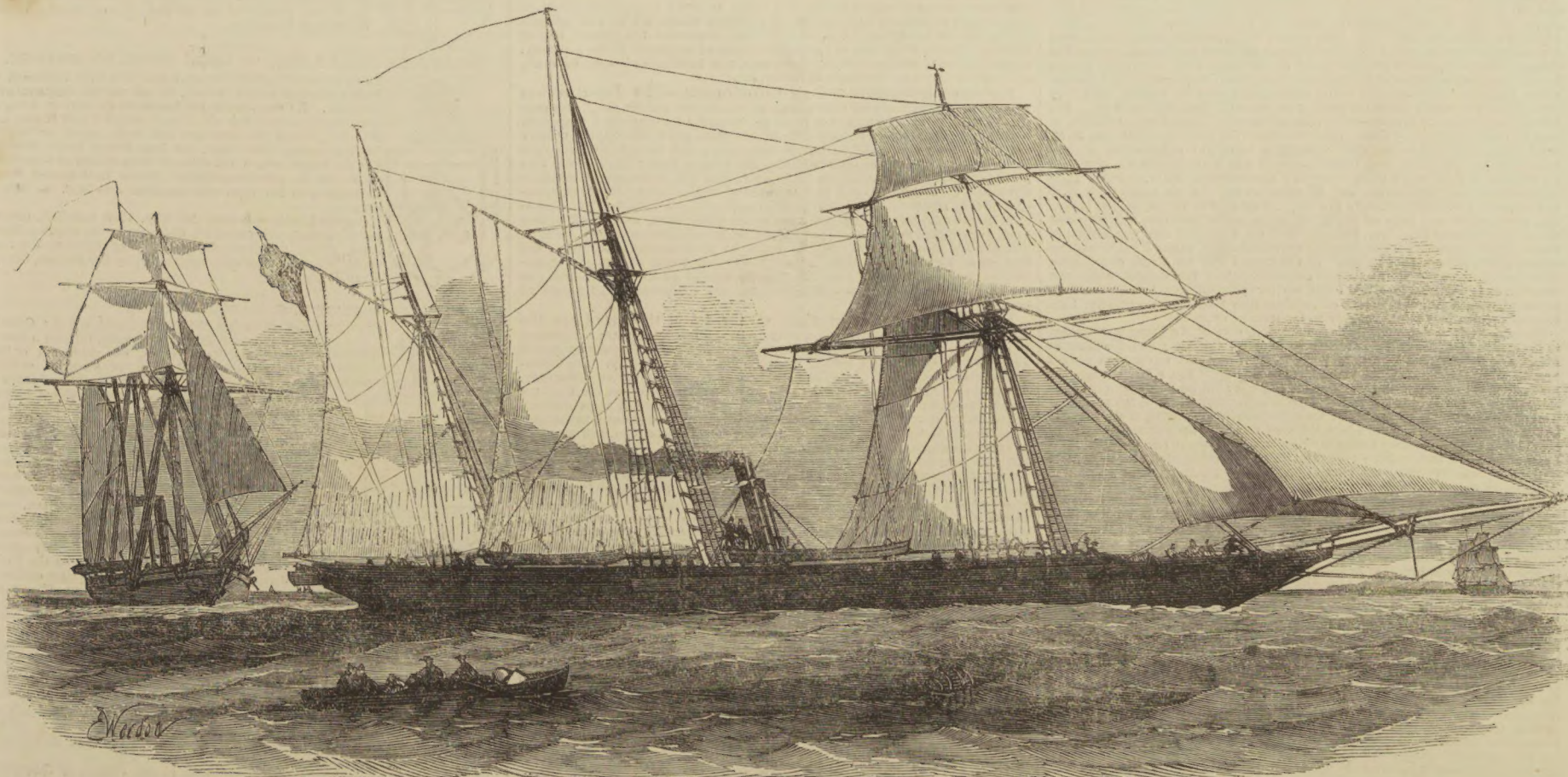
Provisions left at	Intending to winter at
Steering for	
in the vicinity.	

A new feature is to be introduced in the vessels of Capt. Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition, Mr. Greener having been ordered to supply several of his harpoon guns, with a view to enable the officers and men to kill whales and other large fish in the Arctic Regions, for the purpose of using their oil as fuel. These

means, with the addition of Minié rifles for killing birds or deer, will enable the enterprising voyagers to obtain resources hitherto unavailable by any of the previous expeditions.

On Wednesday the greatest activity was displayed at Woolwich Dockyard to complete the stores required for the vessels of the Expedition. The *Monkey* steam-vessel, Second Master Sallenger, was to tow the *Assistance*; the *Zephyr* steam-vessel, the *Resolute*; and the *Adder* steam-vessel, the *North Star*, to Greenwich, where they will have their compasses adjusted. The *Intrepid* screw steam-vessel and the *Pioneer* screw steam-vessel were each to proceed to Greenwich at the same time.

Rear-Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., Hydrographer at the Admiralty visited Captain Belcher at an early hour, and remained a long time to witness several experiments made to show the officers the mode of inflating balloons, and the bombardiers of the Marine Artillery the application of the galvanic battery for blowing up the ice. Capt. C. B. Hamilton, Capt. Reynolds, R.N., and the officers studying steam were present in the afternoon, while Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Charles Batton, operative chemist, inflated several pilot and a large-sized balloon; the latter, when it was allowed to ascend, having several thousands of printed coloured papers attached to a slow match, and a number of papers not printed attached with a quick match: many of the latter fell, as was intended, before the balloon passed over the dockyard in a south-west direction, the wind at the time being moderate from the N.E. The other printed with papers attached to the slow match are intended to fall in various parts of the country. The generation of the gas in four casks was perfect; and the balloon ascended to a great height before it was lost to the view of the spectators and numerous visitors to the yard, who had assembled on the dockyard battalion parade ground to witness the proceedings. During the time the inflation of balloons was taking place, a number of slips of satin were printed at the printing press supplied for the use of the Expedition. Rear-Ad-



"INTREPID," (COMMANDER M^cCLINTOCK,) TENDER TO "RESOLUTE."

"PIONEER," (LIEUT. COMMANDER OSBORN,) TENDER TO "ASSISTANCE."

SIR EDWARD BELCHER'S ARCTIC EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

miral Sir Francis Beaufort, Captain Sir Edward Belcher, and Captain Kellett, after witnessing the ascent of the balloon, proceeded to the chain-testing room, where the galvanic batteries (six in number) were stationed; and the bombardiers of the Marine Artillery having prepared, under the direction of Mr. Hay, two tin cases, one charged with two pounds, and the other with two pounds and a half weight of powder, one of the cases was placed under an empty tar barrel on the parade ground, and a copper wire, covered with gutta percha, made to communicate with the powder. Sir Edward Belcher held one wire at the entrance to the testing-room; while the other wire, covered in a similar manner with gutta percha, and attached to the galvanic battery, was placed in contact, and the explosion of the barrel was instantaneous, the pieces flying high into the air and spreading in all directions, without leaving a vestige of them near the spot where the barrel had been placed. Another tar barrel was subsequently exploded by a young lady firing the charge from the galvanic battery.

The squadron (except the *North Star*) left Woolwich on Thursday morning for Greenhithe, where they will be joined by the *North Star*, and in a few days leave on their voyage. We do not here describe the several vessels, as the details of them were given in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for May 11, 1850; the *North Star* was described in our Journal for May 26, 1849. The present Expedition is fully provisioned for three years; and, independently of this supply, the *North Star* carries out an additional stock of provisions, and will remain at the entrance to Wellington Channel. With this reserve and the additional quantity of provisions left by Sir James Ross at Port Leopold, the present Expedition may remain out five or six years without difficulty.

The greatest exertions will be made to pierce the neck of ice, should it be still found to bar the entrance to Wellington Channel; and gunpowder is to be employed for blasting purposes. Sledges of the most improved construction are also provided. In short, every means has been adopted to accomplish the great object in view; and Sir Edward Belcher will not, we believe, spare any power placed at his disposal, or return home until he shall be actually compelled, by want of provisions or other unavoidable calamity, to do so.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE FATE OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

An extensive correspondence with the various parties concerned has been published by the Admiralty, relative to a statement made by a merchant captain at Tynemouth, in conversation with an officer of one of her Majesty's ships, that two three-masted vessels had been seen on an iceberg off Newfoundland in April, 1851, by the brig *Renovation*, of North Shields, when on her voyage to Quebec. This statement having been accompanied with a surmise as to the possibility of the ice-bound vessels being Sir John Franklin's ships, the Lords of the Admiralty, notwithstanding the improbability of a story of such interest remaining so long unrevealed, have instituted the strictest inquiries into the matter; and the correspondence all goes to show that there were vessels seen in the situation mentioned at the time, but there is no ground shown for supposing them to be Sir J. Franklin's ships. There is one link, however, wanting in the chain of correspondence, viz. the testimony of the captain of the *Renovation*, who is now on his voyage in that vessel to Venice, on his arrival at which port he will be closely interrogated.

Letters have also been written to the collectors of Customs at all the whaling ports in England and Scotland, in order to ascertain if any whalers answering to the description here given were missing in 1850 or 1851.

Subjoined are the letters which embody the statement:—

Her Majesty's ship *Sampson*, Portsmouth, March 20, 1852.
Sir,—After mature deliberation, I am of opinion that it is my duty to acquaint their Lordships with the following particulars in reference to Sir John Franklin's ships:—

About the beginning of the present month I was in company with a merchant captain of the name of Storey, who is a native of Tynemouth, and at present residing there; we were talking about ice, &c., when he made the following statement, which I give in his own words:—

"In reference to icebergs, I know a captain at present in Shields harbour, who told me that when proceeding to North America in the spring of 1851, the mate, who had the morning watch, reported an iceberg in sight ahead of the ship. On a nearer approach to the ice, under the water it could be observed shelving out to a considerable distance at the lee side, thus acting like a vane in keeping that part to leeward; on passing as close as prudence would allow, two three-masted vessels were observed close to the berg, but out of the berg; they were regularly housed, with their topsail yards and topgallantmasts down. No human beings could be seen."

I inquired why all this had not been made public long since? He gave me to understand that the captain alluded to had contented himself with speaking to his friends about it, but was now afraid of the shame which would attend its publicity after so long a time had elapsed.

I earnestly requested him to seek an interview with him, for the purpose of ascertaining if I could be allowed to take down his deposition in writing.

On seeing Captain Storey next day, he informed me that the captain had sailed; but I am privately of opinion that the captain hesitated to risk the exposure which he feared might await him, although I told Captain Storey to inform him that I would take care to explain away his long silence on the subject.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most humble and obedient servant,
JAMES M. SHORE, Second Master.
The Hon. the Secretary of the Admiralty.

P.S. Supposing then to be Sir J. Franklin's ships, the fact of no human beings being seen away, I think, easily be accounted for. The catastrophe of an iceberg breaking away from the place where it had formed would, no doubt, be sufficient to cause the crews to rush on foot to the nearest safe point; the ships driving away with the berg in the interval would leave no means of rejoining them.
J. M. S.

P.P.S. The name of the captain and other particulars, no doubt, will be supplied by Captain Storey, Tynemouth, Northumberland, should an official letter be written to him on the subject, provided he has not sailed.

Sunderland, March 28, 1852.

Sir,—In reply to your confidential letter of the 26th instant, directing me to make minute inquiries respecting two ships having been seen, in the spring of 1851, drifting with the iceberg off North America, ascertaining, as far as possible, the credibility of Mr. Storey's statement on the subject, and to report thereon, for their Lordships' information.

I beg leave to inform you that I immediately proceeded to Tynemouth, and saw Mr. Storey, who states that he left Bristol for Quebec, as master of the brig *Agnes*, on April 5, 1851, crossed the banks of Newfoundland about the 20th, arriving at Quebec on May 5th. Here he met Mr. Edward Coward, the master of the brig *Renovation*, and as both their vessels belonged to the same owners, the Youngs, of Shields, and were both ready at the same time for their voyage home, they frequently met at the Custom-house, when they entered into conversation respecting their outward bound passage, and were of opinion that they had crossed the Banks about the same time, namely, the 20th of April. Mr. Storey then proceeded to state—"He (Captain Coward) also related as follows, as near as I can recollect:—When near the edge of the bank, in lat. 45° lon. 30° N, wind N.E., fresh breezes, and clear weather, as much as I could carry foretopmast studding-sail, fell in with icebergs, one of which was very large, with field ice attached to it, in which there were two three-masted ships, having their masts struck, and yards down, and all made snug. To all appearance they had passed the winter together in the ice. At about five o'clock in the morning, when within one mile of them, the mate called me to see the berg and ships. By the time I got up, dressed, and on deck, my ship was abreast of them. Took spy-glass and carefully examined them, to see if there was any one on board, but could see no one. At the time I did not think of Sir John Franklin's missing ships. Anxiety to get ahead of the danger whilst the weather was clear from fogs, and being too far passed before I could make up my mind, caused me not to reduce sail, and examine them more accurately. I am since of opinion they might possibly be the missing ships."

The above can be depended on as a faithful report of Mr. Storey's statement to me of what (so far as his recollection serves him) Captain Coward related to him. And in answer to a query of mine, whether any one was present besides himself when this conversation took place, he replied, "Yes, a Mr. Clough, the master of a ship I do not now recollect the name of; but he is now with the same ship, either at Portland or Weymouth, having gone there with a cargo of Canada timber, on Government account, for the breakwater constructing at the island;" and who, he thinks, might corroborate the main facts of his own statement. In concluding what Mr. Storey knows on this subject, I beg to remark, from what I can understand, and from my own observation respecting him, that he appears a straightforward, plain-spoken seaman, and a most unlikely sort of a person to circulate an untruth.

Having further ascertained that the wife and a brother of Captain Coward's were now residing at Shields, I then proceeded there, and called on Mrs. Coward, an intelligent young person, and on my asking her if she had ever heard her husband relate anything about meeting ships beset in the ice? she replied, "Yes; that within the last two or three months he had mentioned, in the course of conversation with her, that he had passed two ships embedded in a very large iceberg, near each other, the one upright in the ice, the other with a slight inclination, and with the general appearance of having been a considerable time there, though not much damaged, and not a living soul on or near them." She further informed me that her husband still commands the *Renovation*, and sailed from Shields last Thursday, the 11th inst., for Venice, and that he had left his address, which I forward. [Captain E. Coward, brig *Renovation*, Marco Trevisanato, Esq., merchant, Venice.] On my asking if any of the officers and crew of the *Renovation*, who were with him at the time of seeing the ships in the ice, were at present in Shields, she replied, "that the same crew were with him now; but that the mate, a Mr. Robert Simpson, is now master of the *British Queen*, and that he sailed from Shields last Monday, the 22nd instant, for Limerick, to take emigrants to America, and where, in a few days, he will probably arrive." I beg, therefore, permission to suggest that Mr. Simpson may possibly be the mate spoken of in Captain Coward's account of the ships, and he probably may be enabled to confirm or otherwise the statement of his late captain; or, at all events, he must have heard of the circumstance, or known what was entered in the ship's log-book on the occasion. His address I have also ascertained, which I transmit. [Captain R. Simpson, *British Queen*, Mr. Crilly, Quay, Limerick.]

The brother of Captain Coward, now residing at Shields, I did not see, as he was at Newcastle when I called. He is a surgeon in respectable practice.

I have thus endeavoured to trace out connecting links which may lead to other chains of evidence, respecting ships having been seen drifting on an iceberg off the banks of Newfoundland in April last year, which I hope may prove satisfactory.

I have the honour to remain, sir, your very obedient servant,
HENRY C. HAWKINS,
Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard.
To the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, London.

Weymouth, March 30, 1852.

Being requested by Captain Pasco to give an account of what I heard Mr. Coward state at Quebec, concerning two vessels he passed in an iceberg, to the best of my recollection it was as follows:—

While running with studding-sails set about the edge of soundings they passed a large iceberg, on which were two vessels, the one a ship, sitting upright, the other with a list, he could not say whether a ship or barque, her mizenmast being gone. He also stated to me that he mentioned it at the Custom-house upon arrival at Quebec, and expressed his regret to me at not being able to attempt to board them, being ill at the time, but there were other vessels in his track, but not in sight at the time.

I left Shields April 9, 1851, arrived at Quebec May 18, and left June 19, 1851.
GEORGE CLEUGH, Master Barque *Pearl*.

Accompanying is a copy of the Sketch received by the Admiralty from Mr. Simpson, who was the mate of the *Renovation*, and who saw the vessels and reported them to Captain Coward.



1. Larger ship, about 500 tons; three lower masts and bowsprit standing: fifty yards from the edge of the ice.
2. Smaller ship, about 350 tons; lower and topsail yards across topmast on end: both ships close together.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Viscount Hardinge, the Master-General of the Ordnance, accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir John Burgoyne, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and Captain the Hon. A. Hardinge are at present engaged in visiting the Channel Islands, for the purpose of making an official inspection of their fortifications, with a view of ascertaining how far they would protect the English coast from an invading force.

Admiral Sir C. Ogle, Bart., who was formerly president of the Royal Naval School, and by whose exertions the erection of the building at New-cross was materially promoted, has given £1000 (Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent), the interest of which is to be applied to the board and education of a son of a post-captain, in perpetuity, to be selected by the council; with the proviso, that the first ten years' dividends be paid to the secretary, Mr. Alfred Eames, in whose favour Sir Charles Ogle has made this exception "as a mark of his personal respect, and in testimony of that gentleman's long services, and his great utility in advancing the prosperity of the school."

Major-General James Campbell, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 95th Regiment, has been appointed to succeed Lieut.-General Wynyard, in command of the troops serving in New South Wales.

Commodore Martin hoisted his pendant on board the *Prince Regent*, at Spithead, on Monday, exchanging the customary salutes with the Commander-in-Chief. The *Vixen* steam-sloop, Commander Barnard, fitting for the Brazilian station, went out of harbour to Spithead on the same day.

It is now officially decided, that the 6th Dragoon Guards (to be equipped and armed as Light Dragoons) are to proceed this year to Bengal, there to relieve the 3d Light Dragoons, which are to return home. The 6th Dragoon Guards will, however, remain at Dublin for several months; they will afterwards be brought over to Canterbury to prepare for embarkation.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fordyce, who is at present in command of the *depot* at Kinsale, in Ireland, will shortly embark for the Cape, to take his late gallant and courageous brother's place, at the head of the 74th.

His Grace the Duke of Northumberland arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday evening, accompanied by his private secretary, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, Captain Milne, and Sir Baldwin Walker, &c.

The *Retribution* steam-frigate arrived at Devonport on Monday, bringing Mr. Stafford, the Secretary of the Admiralty, and Mr. Grant, on an official visit. The object of this visit is understood to be to enable the new secretary to visit the dockyard and the various establishments under the direction of the Admiralty, with a view to make himself personally acquainted with the locality and other matters on which information is necessary to his office.

Commander Corbett, R.N., one of the heroes of Lagos, son of U. Corbett, Esq., of Aston Hall, Shropshire, having returned home on Saturday last, the inhabitants of Shifnal and neighbourhood gave the gallant officer a most enthusiastic reception. A public dinner took place in honour of the event in Shifnal, the town being gaily decorated with triumphal arches.

THE MINIE RIFLE.—The desire to witness the practice with the new pattern rifle musket continues unabated. Lieutenant-General Sir De Lacy Evans, M.P., was amongst the officers present in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to witness the practice at 400 yards, the range at which the firing took place on Monday. Detachments, consisting of one officer and two non-commissioned officers, from each of the following regiments are at present receiving instruction in the use of the new arm, under the superintendence of Major Brownrigg, of the Grenadier Guards, in addition to the detachments from the regiments previously named:—Grenadier Guards, 1st, 2d, and 3d battalions; Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion; Scots Fusilier Guards, 2d battalion; and two sergeants from the East India Company's *depot* at Warley Barracks. On one of the days of last week, Mr. Lancaster, junior, had some private practice with his elliptical-barrelled gun; and Colonel Dundas, C.B., fired twenty rounds from it at 500 yards range, and out of that number hit the target eighteen times. Colonel Wyde, C.B., Royal Artillery, was present to witness the firing.

STEAM COLLIERIES.—Several influential men interested in the coal trade have formed a large company in London to build iron screw colliers, to enable them to compete with the railways. These vessels are to run between Newcastle and London, and it is expected will supersede the present sailing colliers. Messrs. Grantham and Bury are appointed engineers to the company, and have already designed two similar vessels, now building at Messrs. Vernon's, of Liverpool, for a private party at Hartlepool.

CAUTIOUS ADMINISTRATION OF CHLOROFORM.—The *Lancet* notices two modes of administering chloroform—the dangerous and the safe. One consists in using a small quantity of it, to be inhaled in a very short time with hardly any admixture of atmospheric air. Patients are in this manner quickly rendered insensible. This method is dangerous; and though but comparatively few accidents have occurred, the latter have struck such terror into practitioners and members of the community, that this mode should never be followed. Chloroform should first be inhaled with a large quantity of atmospheric air; respiration is allowed to go on regularly and normally, the chloroform is then gradually inhaled in a more concentrated form, and left off as soon as any unpleasant symptoms occur. Eight or ten minutes, and from three to five drachms of chloroform, are thus employed in obtaining anaesthesia; but this loss of time and chloroform is made up by the absence of danger. Operations of the most delicate kind can thus be carried on for a whole hour; as much as three ounces or more of chloroform are consumed, and no accident occurs.

SUTTEE REVIVED.—The night of the 1st of this year (says the *Calcutta Englishman*) witnessed one of those fearful tragedies, to the suppression of which the philanthropists both in England and India proudly point as one of Lord William Bentinck's crowning acts in the cause of humanity. The following is pretty near the truth:—The Rajah died at Pachete, on the 1st of January, at about four p.m.; a wild cry was raised by the women of the zenana that the Rajah was dead; this was soon silenced, and a guard placed at more distance round the rajbarry. On the death of the Rajah being made known to the heir, he proceeded to the apartments of his mother, received the tidings, and was told to enjoy his dignity, for that her mind was made up. The present Rajah left his mother and saw her no more. A pile was hurriedly made within the precincts of the rajbarry. At about ten o'clock volumes of smoke told that the horrid custom of that house was being carried out. The rane walked seven times round the pyre, and then threw herself from some blocks of wood into the flames which had been placed for that purpose. After a few convulsive struggles to escape, her ashes mingled with those of her idiotic husband, who detested her in life. The farce of sending a long procession to Cutwa, said to contain the body of the rajah and his sick wife, was then carried out. The sick rane was to have proceeded to Juggernaut, and there die; but the suttee having got wind, the latter part could not be carried out, and it became necessary to personate the rane, which is now being done in the person of Sulrat Rebee, to the no small profit of the subordinate official.

A French paper states that the mackerel fishery has never been so productive as it has been this year. During the last ten days the value of that fish brought into the port of Fécamp alone was 200,000 francs.

A letter from Christiania states that an engineer in that place has just invented a machine for cutting through the ice. It is worked by steam, and has the form of a locomotive engine, with six cogged wheels. It sets in motion four saws, which make deep incisions in the ice; and as the cuts are made the men follow and break up the ice with heavy hatchets. It is by means of this invention that the ice in that port has been broken, and a free passage opened for several vessels to proceed to sea.

On Sunday last was presented to William Kaye, Esq., of Broughton, Manchester, by his lady, the extraordinary number of three daughters, who, with Mrs. Kaye, are doing well.

His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein is at present staying at Exmouth, where he has taken a house for a short time.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

FREDERICK, FOURTH LORD RENDLESHAM.



LORD RENDLESHAM was an Irish Peer, and sat in the House of Commons as member for East Suffolk. He married, 5th June, 1838, Eliza Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir George B. Prescott, Bart., and relict of James Duff, Esq., by whom, who died 31st December, 1840, he leaves one son, Frederick William Brook, present Peer, born at Florence, 9th February, 1840, and one daughter, Anne Blanche.

RANDAL EDWARD, 15TH LORD DUNSANY.



CHRISTOPHER PLUNKETT, Deputy-Governor of Ireland under Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York.

The nobleman whose death we record was formerly known, when Mr. Randal Plunkett, as a prominent leader of the Protestant party in Ireland. Since his accession to the peerage he has been a constant resident on his Irish estate, and has enjoyed a fair share of popularity. He was one of the representative Peers.

His Lordship married, December 29, 1838, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Lyndon Evelyn, Esq., of Keynsham Court, county Hereford, but had no issue. His brother and heir is the Hon. Edward Plunkett, Captain R.N., who is now 16th Lord Dunsany.

GEORGE TALBOT, LORD DYNEVOR, LORD-LIEUTENANT OF CARMARTHENSHIRE.



obtained a Peerage, with limitation to his daughter and her male descendants.

LORD DYNEVOR was born 8th October, 1765; and married, 20th October, 1794, Frances, daughter of Thomas Viscount Sidney, by whom he leaves six daughters, all unmarried, and one surviving son, the Hon. George Rice Rice Trevor (now fourth Lord Dynevor), who has long represented Carmarthenshire, in Parliament, and is Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the County Militia. He married in 1824, Frances, daughter of Lord Charles Fitzroy, and has four daughters, of whom the eldest, Frances Emily, is married to Edward Ffolliott Wingfield, Esq., and the second, Caroline Elizabeth Anne, to Thomas Bateson, Esq.



LIEUT.-COLONEL ALEXANDER SETON, OF MOUNIE, CO. ABERDEEN.

Among the ill-fated passengers lost in the *Birkenhead* was Lieut.-Colonel Seton, of the 74th Highlanders. This gallant officer studied his profession at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and received there a certificate of qualification of the highest class. He was afterwards employed on the staff as Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General at Dublin, an appointment he resigned as a necessary consequence of his promotion to the rank of Major, by purchase, in May, 1850.

Lieutenant-Colonel Seton was son and heir of the late Alexander Seton, Esq., of Mounie, by Janet Skene his wife, daughter of the Rev. Skene Ogilvy, D.D., and represented the Mounie branch of the old and eminent Scottish House of Seton of Pitmedden.

HENRY JOHN HENLEY, ESQ., OF LEIGH HOUSE, CO. SOMERSET.

THE decease of Captain Henley, late of the 14th Regiment of Foot, took place on the 2d inst., at his marine residence, at Brighton. He was Lord of the Manor of Colway, in Dorsetshire, and possessed the old family seat of Leigh House, co. Somerset, where his ancestors had been seated for nearly three centuries. His father, the late Henry Hoste Henley, Esq., of Leigh, served the office of High Sheriff of Somersetshire; and his great-grandfather, Henry Holt Henley, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Pipe, was Recorder and M.P. for Lyme Regis.

Captain Henley was born 29th May, 1789, and had, consequently, nearly completed his 63d year. He married Margaret, eldest daughter of the late John Crozier, Esq., of Grove House, Camberwell, and has left by her one son, Henry Jacob Henley.

ELIOT B. G. WARBURTON, ESQ.

THE gifted author of "The Crescent and the Cross," whose melancholy death on board the ill-fated *Amazon* has caused such deep regret, was eldest son of the late Major George Warburton, of Aughrim, county Galway, formerly Inspector-General of Constabulary in Ireland, by Anna his wife, sister of Colonel Acton, of Westaston, M.P. for the county of Wicklow. His family was a branch of that of Warburton of Garrychinch, in the Queen's County, itself a scion of the old Cheshire House of Warburton of Warburton and Arley. Mr. Eliot Warburton married, a few years since, Miss Grove, daughter of the late Edward Grove, Esq., of Shenstone Park, county Stafford, niece of Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Bart., and cousin german of Adelaide Lady Ribblesdale, first wife of Lord John Russell. By this lady he leaves issue. Mr. Warburton's first known literary effort was his popular and captivating work on the East, "The Crescent and the Cross," which has already gone through eight editions.

That was followed by "Kupert and the Cavaliers," a brilliant history of the chivalrous Prince so gallantly distinguished in our great civil war; and by a romance referring to the same stirring period. Shortly after Mr. Warburton edited "Memoirs of Horace Walpole and his Contemporaries," and finally produced another interesting novel under the title of "Darien; or, the Merchant Prince." One of his brothers, Mr. Acton Warburton, is the author of "Rolio and his Race;" and another, of the well-known work on Canada, "Hochelaga."

DEATH OF LORD PANMURE.—We regret to announce the death of Lord Panmure, which took place at Brechin Castle, on Tuesday. His Lordship had reached the great age of 82. By his death, his son, Mr. Fox Maule, will succeed to his title and great estates.

A party of thirty smugglers, belonging to the village of Gavarnie (Hautes-Pyrénées), while passing, a few days since, through a defile in the mountains near that place, were suddenly overwhelmed by an avalanche. Several of the men were soon dug out, seriously injured. Two were found dead, and five still remain buried under the snow.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

At the parish church of Rochdale, a few days ago, the somewhat unusual circumstance occurred of baptism being performed by immersion. The rite was administered by the Rev. Dr. Burnet, the recipient being a young lady about sixteen years of age. A large stone font, weighing several tons, and which is usually kept beneath the tower, was made available on the occasion.

Two of the valuable species of shark, called Sun Fish, were captured during the preceding week in the neighbourhood of the Isles of Arran, by a Glendagh fisherman. The fish is rarely found on the coast of Ireland before the month of May.

There are now three projects in the field for the purpose of establishing a submarine telegraph between England and Ireland, two of them being in connexion with the Electric Telegraph Company, who have a choice of routes, one of about 64 miles between Holyhead and Kingstown, and another of 21 miles between Portpatrick on the coast of Scotland and Donaghadee. The latter will require 44 miles less of wire than any other route, and will consequently be carried out at half the time and cost, and be completed, it is expected, before June.

The directors of the Paris and Lyons Railway Company are negotiating a loan of eighty million francs. A call of £10 10s. is required to pay off the liabilities of the Universal Gas Light Company.

A recumbent statue and tomb of the late Earl of Powis, intended to be placed in St. Mary's Church, at Welchpool, has just been completed by Mr. Richardson, the sculptor, after a very elegant design by Mr. G. G. Scott, the eminent architect. It is sculptured in alabaster, of which material it contains about three tons.

The *Perthshire Advertiser* states that they have good authority for saying that the Duke of Atholl expressly intimated to Lord Derby, that the acceptance of the office of Mistress of the Robes by her Grace the Duchess must not be understood as binding him to the Protectionist policy of the Government. His Grace, in short, will vote against the Ministry on this point, if ever they bring it to a vote.

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has presented the princely donation of £10,000 to Queen's College, Birmingham (in addition to his former benefaction), to establish a theological department. A special meeting of the council was held on Thursday week, to receive the communication.

It appears from the evidence before the committee of the House of Commons now sitting on the water supply of the metropolis, that the immense volume of fresh water derived from the area of the drainage of the Thames which comes over Teddington lock, and mixes with the water below, is calculated at 800,000,000 gallons a day, or about 16 square miles of water 90 feet deep.

The gardeners of Dresden, at a ball recently given by them, presented the ladies assembled with fans made of natural flowers, which, by a very simple piece of mechanism, opened and closed like ordinary fans.

A recent decree of the prefect of police in Paris regulates the size of the bills of each theatre, the character of the type, and the colour of the paper, and fixes the order in which the bills of the different theatres shall be stuck up on the walls.

On Easter Monday, Messrs. Hughes and Stack, churchwardens of the parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, distributed the annual Easter gifts of 8s. 4d. each to twelve poor widows of the parish, as left by will in the year 1686 by a lady named Elizabeth Jennings. A second distribution of small sums of money from the churchwardens' fund took place to poor parishioners. Most of the recipients were far advanced in years, and some years ago liberally assisted in contributing towards that fund which they this day received a portion of.

A numerous body of Christian Ministers have signed an address, which has been extensively circulated in favour of an extensive system of Parliamentary reform, and in support of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, under the presidency of Sir Joshua Walsley.

By order of the House of Lords, a paper has just been printed, containing a report, by Sir Chas. Trevelyan, to the Treasury, on the Consolidated Annuities Act; under which it appears that, from 1845 to 1849, £4,845,062 was advanced to Ireland. The free gifts, for the relief of distress, amounted to £4,436,878, while the sums to be repaid were £3,722,355; in addition to which there were £1,122,707 for building workhouses. The document has reference to the repayment of annuities extending over a period of forty years.

The library of the late eminent Dr. Augustus Neander, celebrated throughout Germany for its completeness in theological works, has just been published on behalf of the senate of the University of Rochester, in the state of New York.

The Earl and Countess of Derby have subscribed £30 in aid of the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Hospias.

It is stated that Lieut.-Gen. Lord Frederick Fitzclarence will be appointed to succeed Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Grey, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief of the troops serving in the Presidency of Bombay.

On the evening of Easter Monday, the Rev. Albert Alston, curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, under the Rev. Dr. Howarth, entertained a large party of the poorer classes from the district under his superintendence, at the School-room, No. 1, South-street. After a most bountiful supply of tea and cake, a grand selection of sacred music was played by Miss Cragg, upon an organ erected for the purpose; and several anthems, glees, and madrigals were sung by ladies and gentlemen, under the conductorship of Mr. Sykes, the singing-master of St. James's.

The Electric Telegraph Company have just completed their through range of wire 118 miles from London to Bristol. Several hundred men are now employed upon the line remaining to be completed between Bristol and Exeter, of about seventy-three miles, and which it is expected will be finished by June, and so complete, with the exception of minor communities, the telegraphic network of the country.

An electric telegraph communication now exists between Havre and Liverpool. The first dispatch was received on Thursday week. It came via Calais, and occupied ten minutes in being transmitted from that port to Havre.

On Easter Monday and Tuesday the usual annual meetings were held in the different parishes of the metropolis, for the election of churchwardens and other parochial officers, and for the transaction of the other ordinary vestry business.

At a meeting of the council of the Medical Benevolent College, held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the 6th inst., Dr. Watson was unanimously elected vice-president of the college; the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, and the Rev. H. Glossop, vicar of Isleworth, were also elected life governors of the institution, both these gentlemen having in their respective districts kindly preached in aid of the funds of the college.

The execution of John Keene, a labourer, aged twenty, for the murder of an illegitimate child of his wife's, by throwing it down a well upwards of one hundred feet in depth, took place on Tuesday morning, on the top of Horsmonger-lane Gaol.

By a convention just entered into for a period of seven years, between this country and Belgium, it is guaranteed that British subjects shall enjoy, in regard to fishery along the coast of the kingdom of Belgium, the treatment of the most favoured foreign nation, and that Belgian subjects shall enjoy the same reciprocal right in regard to fishery along the coast of the United Kingdom.

On Sunday afternoon, two privates of the 4th Light Dragoons, stationed in the neighbourhood, were drowned in the river Thames, off Isleworth Church. Five of the men in the same regiment hired a boat, for the purpose of rowing up and down the river. After some time, one of them began to rock the boat, the effect of which was that it capsized, and they were all precipitated into the water. It further appears that Mary Lowe, the daughter of the summoning officer, to whom Irving, one of the deceased, was betrothed, was so affected by the news of his death, that she sank under it, and died on Monday.

Sir Fitzroy Kelly, her Majesty's Solicitor-General, M.P., has given £50, in addition to his magnificent donation of £500, in aid of the funds of the City Branch Soup Kitchen, near Smithfield.

On or about the 20th ult., about 200 of monetal relics were found at Weston, near Norwich. They are in silver, and have on one side the rude figure of a horse, on the other side there are various ornaments above and below the horse, and some letters are also visible at the bottom. The weight of each averages 17 grains. These coins are certainly of a very rare type. Neither Hawkins nor Ruding notice any such.

The estate of Richard and Glaschornie, in the parish of Blair Atholl, which was sold the other day for £8000 to Richard Hemming, Esq., Worcester-shire, was bought by Captain Beaumont, upwards of twenty years ago, for £5000. The rise in value since that time is solely owing to the grouse shooting, which is now one of the best in Atholl.

The first portion of the model dwellings for the people of the middle classes of society, recently erected at the top of new Victoria-street, Westminster, have been completed and are partially tenanted. So far has the experiment answered, that several houses more in Ashley-street are to be built for the same purpose, as well as the upper portions of those begun at the Vauxhall-road end of the street.

On the 2d of March Calcutta was visited by the first nor'wester of the season—a furious storm of wind, thunder, hail, and rain. The electric fluid passed in large quantities along the wires of the telegraph, detonating in loud explosions at the stations; but, beyond for a short time interrupting the communication and endangering the attendants, it did no harm.

The *Austrian Lloyd's* states that the Earl of Westmoreland, the British Ambassador at Vienna, was about to proceed to Prague, to be present at the execution, in the cathedral of that city, of a grand musical mass which he had composed.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas are still in Paris, where they are frequent guests of the Prince at the Elysée.

On Good Friday morning, shortly before one o'clock, there was observable a singular atmospheric phenomenon. The heavens presented at the south-eastern quarter an appearance of sheets of flame of various hues: first a light lemon tint, then changing to deep orange, after which they changed to a deep vermilion.

Ensign Metford, 6th Regiment, who was unfortunately lost in the *Birkenhead*, was married last Christmas, a few days only before embarking at Cork for the Cape, to Maria, daughter of Dr. Falkiner, Esq., Nenagh, and niece of the late Dr. Sadleir, Provost of Trinity College. The lady, fortunately, did not accompany her husband.

The Treasury have agreed to ask Parliament for a grant of £25,000, for the erection of a new Custom-house in Belfast.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J.M. of Venice—Your games at Venice have duly reached us. Accept our best thanks for them, and the account of Che's politics on the Continent which accompanies them.
P.P. Winchester Mechanics' Institution—1. For every Pawn a player advances to the eighth square he can demand a Queen, whether he has lost his first Queen or not. 2. A Piece can give check, although being "pinned," as it is technically termed, it may be unable to capture.
C.H.E. 88—Your route looks decidedly shorter than Salvo's. Such positions, however, but ill repay the time and trouble their solution demands.
C.M.R. of Dundee—The first is impracticable; the second too easy.
R.R. of Ashford—No 3 has two solutions.
COLONNA—The last is correct, but too obvious. Try again.
J.C.W.—It shall have an early place.
R.R. of Ashford—Problem No 428 cannot be solved as you suggest, as a moment's consideration would prove to you. What is to prevent Black, at his 4th move, playing K to Q 5th?
R.D.M.—Enigma 728 is perfectly correct. Try it once more.
W.L.A.—The game with M de Rives is very smart and lively. Have you any other games with the same promising antagonist?
J.B.E.—In such a case Black must Castle, as it is quite evident he did not move his King merely to adjust it.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 428 by Colonna, Sigma, Ben, Omicron.
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No 429, by R.R. of Ashford; R.D.M.; St Edmund's, Dodo, Johannes et Henricus, Derevon.
SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Judy, Colonna, St Edmund's, R.R. of Ashford; R.D.M.

* * * We have to thank Mr. Löwenthal for a collection of highly interesting games, played during his recent tour with the best players of Oxford, Cambridge, Reading, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, Halifax, Sheffield, Glasgow, Edinburgh, &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 428.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. K to Q 6th	P to Q 4th (best)	4. B to K 7th (ch)	K moves.
2. K to Q 5th	P to K 4th	5. P mates	
3. P to Q 4th	K moves		

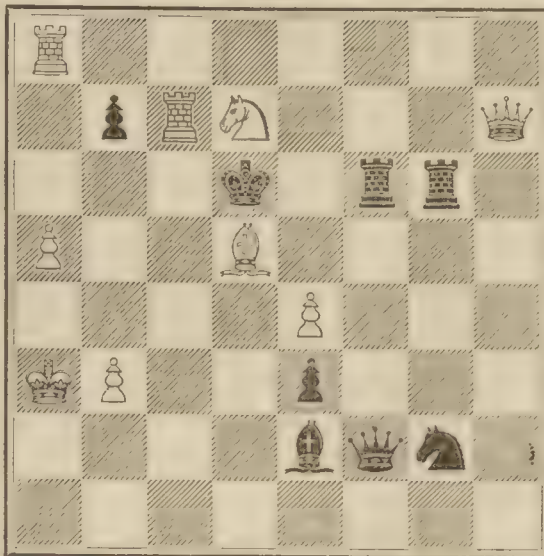
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 429.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R takes P (dis ch)	K to K 4th	4. P to K 4th (ch)	K to K 3d (best)
2. P to K 4th (ch)	K to B 5th (best)	5. K to Q 6th (dis ch)	K to K 3d
3. R to Q 4th (ch)	K to K 4th (best)	6. P to K 5th—Mate	

PROBLEM No. 430.

By JUDY.—"Le Coup d'Etat."

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS IN SCOTLAND.

The two following games were recently played between Mr. Löwenthal, the Hungarian professor, and Delta, one of the best Scottish players of the day.

(Petroff's defence to the K's opening.)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. Q to K 6th	R to K B 3d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	18. Q to K Kt 4th	R to K R 3d
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3d	19. K to Kt sq	P to Q B 5th
4. Kt to K B 3d	Kt takes P	20. Q Kt to Q B sq	Q to K 2d
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	21. P to Q B 3d	Q R to K B sq
6. B to Q 3d	B to Q 3d	22. K Kt to Q B 2d (b)	K Kt to K B 3d
7. B to K 3d	Q B to K Kt 5th	23. K R to K sq	Q takes K (ch) (c)
8. Q Kt to Q 2d	P to K B 4th	24. K Kt takes Q	Kt takes Q
9. Q Kt to his 3d	Castles	25. P takes Kt	K R to K Kt 3d
10. B to K 2d	P to K B 5th	26. P to K R 3d	Kt to K B 3d
11. B to Q 2d	Q Kt to Q 2d	27. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K 5th
12. Castles	K to R sq	28. Q Kt to K 2d	K R to K 3d
13. K Kt to K sq	B takes B	29. K to K sq	Kt takes B
14. Q takes B	P to Q 4th	30. Kt takes Kt	P to K B 5th (e)
15. P to K B 3d	K Kt to K B 3d	31. Kt takes K B P	B to K Kt 6th (e)
16. K to R sq	K Kt to K R 4th	32. Kt takes B	

(a) From this point Mr. Löwenthal conducts the attack with great ability almost to the close, where, however, unfortunately, he made a slip which threw away the game at the moment he might have won it easily.
(b) White's P takes B is under such constraint that he can move none of them to advantage.
(c) He might also have played Kt to B 4th.
(d) Well played.
(e) An evident oversight. By first playing R takes Kt, the game was his own; for suppose:

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
31. R takes K Kt	R takes K Kt	33. K to B sq	R takes R
32. P takes R	B to K Kt 6th	34. K takes B	P to K Kt 4th, &c

INSTRUCTIVE GAME BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

(Gioco Piano.)

WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Delta).	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	23. K R to K Kt 3d	K to R 2d
2. Kt to K B 3d	Kt to K B 3d	24. K to R 2d	R to K B 3d
3. P to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	25. K R to K B 3d	P to K R 4th
4. P to Q B 3d	Q to K 2d	26. Kt to K B 3d	P to K R 5th (e)
5. Castles	P to Q 3d	27. Kt takes K R P	Kt takes K R P
6. P to K R 3d	P to K R 3d	28. P takes Kt	P takes Kt
7. P to Q 4th	K B to K Kt 3d	29. Q R to K B 4th	K to Kt 2d
8. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 3d	30. R takes K R P	R to K R sq
9. Kt to K R 2d (a)	P takes P	31. Q R to K B 4th	R to K R 3d
10. P takes P	B takes Q P	32. Kt to Q 5th	Q R to K K sq
11. B to Q 5th	B to Q R 2d	33. Q R to K B 3d	B takes Kt
12. K to R sq	Kt to K B 3d	34. P takes B	Q R to K B sq
13. Kt to Q B 3d	Castles	35. K R to K 6th	K to K R 4th
14. P to K B 4th	Kt to Q Kt 5th	36. Q R to Q B 3d	R to K 2d
15. R to K B 3d	Q Kt takes B	37. Q R to Q 3d	R to K 4th
16. Q takes Kt	B to K R 5th	38. Q R to K 3d (ch)	K to R 3d
17. Kt to K B sq	B to K Kt 5th	39. Q R to Q 3d	R takes K R
18. K R to Q 3d	Q to K B 7th (c)	40. Q R to K 3d	R to K 2d
19. B to K 3d	B takes B (d)	41. Q R to Q 3d	P to K Kt 3d
20. B to K 3d	B takes K (d)	42. P takes R	K to Kt 4th
21. R takes B	Q takes K B P	43. K to Kt 3d	K to B 4th
22. Q to Q 2d	Q takes Q	44. R to K B 3d (ch)	K takes P
23. Kt takes Q	P to K 3d	45. P to K 4th	R to K Kt 2d (ch)
24. Q R to K B sq	P to K Kt 4th	46. K to B 4th	P to K B 4th

And after a gallant struggle for some time longer, Delta surrendered.

(a) This error cost White a Pawn, and the advantage thus obtained enabled his opponent to the end to win the game.
(b) Threatening mate.
(c) We should have preferred playing Q to K 8th, because we do not see how, without some serious sacrifice, White could, in that case, have avoided the immediate loss of the game.
(d) He might apparently have played with advantage Kt to Kt 6th (ch) before taking the Bishop.
(e) Advancing this Pawn was not at all a judicious step.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 730.—By C. M. J., of Birmingham.
White: K at Q Kt sq, B at Q 5th, Kt at K B 3d; P at Q 2d, Q B 2d, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q R 6th; P at K 7th, Q 3d and 4th, and Q R 3d.
White to play, and mate in four moves.
No. 731.—By the same Author.
White: K at Q R 5th, B at K B 5th, Kts at Q 6th and Q R 3d; P at K Kt 5th, K B 2d, and Q B 4th.
Black: K at Q 5th, P at K Kt 2d and K B 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.
No. 732.—By Mr. BIGLAND.
White: K at Q 2d, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q 6th; P at K 4th, Q 5th, and Q R 4th.
Black: K at Q 5th, P at Q 2d and 6th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.—On Tuesday a meeting of the members and friends of this society was held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square; Mr. George Finch in the chair. The Rev. M. Thomas, the secretary, detailed the operations of the society in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and other colonies and dependencies of the British Crown. The meeting was addressed by the Right Rev. Bishop Carr, who bore testimony to the successful exertions of the society in the diocese of Bombay, over which, until recently, he presided; and also by the Rev. Robert Bickersteth, M.A., rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields; the Rev. G. Fisk, LL.B., prebendary of Lichfield, and minister of Christ Chapel, Malda-hill; the Rev. J. W. Keefe, M.A., minister of Portman Chapel; the Rev. J. E. White, M.A., minister of Fitzroy Chapel; Rear-Admiral Harcourt; and other clergymen and gentlemen. Several resolutions were agreed to, affirming the great usefulness of the society, and pledging the meeting to a renewal of the support hitherto afforded to it.

OXFORD.—Intelligence has reached the University that the Visitor of Lincoln College, the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, has pronounced judgment in the appeal touching the election to the rectory of that college. His Lordship's decision is in favour of the Rev. James Thompson, B.D., formerly fellow of that society and rector of Cudington, in Buckinghamshire, now rector of Lincoln College.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—During the past week the four additional lancet windows of the Lady Chapel, in this venerable cathedral, have been filled with coloured glass, and the whole of the east end may now be considered as complete.

HORSEPATH CHURCH.—The corner-stone of a new north transept to this church was laid on Saturday last by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the vicar, the Rev. Dr. Knollis, the Rev. A. Pott, his Lordship's chaplain, and several other clergymen.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The following preferments and appointments have recently taken place:—*Prebendary:* The Rev. T. Wright Whitaker, to Lichfield Cathedral. *Canonry:* The Rev. Joseph Dunnington Jefferson, to Osbaldwick, in York Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. Jackson Porter, to Oddington, Worcestershire; the Rev. T. Fenton, to Waterfall and incumbency of Cauldron, Staffordshire; the Rev. J. Jones Reynolds, to Holy Trinity, with St. Peter's, Shaftesbury, Dorset; the Rev. A. Roger Taylor to St. Michael Caerhays, Cornwall; the Rev. R. Watts, to Nailstone, Leicestershire. *Vicarages:* The Rev. R. Seymour Walpole, to Farndon-cum-Balderston, Notts; the Rev. E. B. Wnyley, to Oakington, Cambridge; the Rev. C. Fawcett, to Somerford Keynes, near Cricklade; the Rev. W. Bryans, to Tarvin, with Duddon, Cheshire; the Rev. T. Gurney, to Lilbourne, Northamptonshire; the Rev. Barton Loege, to St. Mary Magdalene, Colchester.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. R. H. Davies, curate of Lavenham, Suffolk, from the parishioners; Rev. Frederick Charles Finch, upon his leaving the curacy of St. Andrew, Netherton, Dudley, from the pew-holders and others connected with the district; Rev. Charles Lee, curate of All Saints, Derby, from the teachers of the Sunday School, on his resignation; Rev. Charles Mackenzie, from the congregation of St. Thomas's, Colnebrook, on his resignation of the lectureship; the Rev. R. West, on the occasion of his leaving Walton-le-Dale, near Preston, from the congregation; Rev. H. G. Robinson, of Holy Trinity, Preston, on his leaving, from the churchwardens and congregation.

The foundation-stone of a new church, to replace the dilapidated old one, was laid at Gaydon, Warwickshire, on Thursday week, by Miss Bolton King, E. D. King, Esq., is a donor of £500 to the building fund. The service on the ground was read by the Rev. T. Lea, vicar, and the Rev. B. Churchill, curate of Gaydon. The edifice will be in the early English style, and will consist of nave, chancel, and north aisle, and engaged tower, with spire, and will be built of stone.

A new church has been erected at Woolwich, and is to be consecrated by the Bishop of London on Wednesday, the 28th instant. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and the Rev. W. Duncan Long, M.A., late minister of St. Bartholomew's Church, Birmingham, has been appointed to the incumbency.

A very handsome altar cloth made of crimson Utrecht velvet, with the sacred monogram, cross, and gloria, richly embroidered in gold-coloured silk, has recently been presented to Christ Church, Acerrington, by the lady of Robert Hargreaves, Esq., of Bank House.

LAW AND POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday being the first day of Term, the Equity and Common Law Courts were opened. The Judges did not go in state to their various Courts, and there was no ceremony observed on the occasion. There was but a very thin attendance of the members of the bar in any of the Courts.

ECCLIASTICAL COURTS (CRIMINAL JURISDICTION).—There is a bill in the House of Commons to abolish the criminal jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in certain cases. The act of 5 and 6 Edward 6, c. 4, and other statutes against quarrelling and fighting in churches and churchyards, as recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, are to be repealed. Further, it is proposed to enact that after the "passing of the measure no suit or proceeding shall be commenced or heard in any ecclesiastical court in England or Wales for defamation, or for quarrelling, chiding, or brawling by words only in any church or churchyard, or for smiting or laying violent hands upon any other in any church or churchyard, or for maliciously, striking any person with any weapon, or for drawing any weapon with intent to strike another in any church or churchyard."

At Bow-street police office, on Saturday, Eliza Hunt was ordered to be sent to a lunatic asylum, in consequence of having been heard to say that she wanted the life of the Queen, and would have it by some means, while she was walking in front of Buckingham Palace on the previous Thursday. She had a large knife concealed in her bosom.

In the Lambeth police-court, on Monday, *Ann Lambert*, a decent-looking woman, who has been frequently brought before the magistrates for a similar offence, was charged with disturbing the congregation at the Independent Chapel in the York-road, Lambeth. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, declared she would not again trouble the congregation of the chapel in question, and that her future attention should be directed towards Cardinal Wiseman. Her friends promised to look closely to her, and on this promise she was discharged.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.—By a notice dated April 2, it is stated, that on and after Tuesday, the 6th instant, an afternoon mail will be made up at this office for Watford and Berkhamstead, to be despatched by the train which leaves the Euston-square station at 5.5 p.m. (Sundays excepted). Letters for this despatch must be posted at the receiving offices in London before two p.m.; at the branch offices in Lombard-street, Borough, Charing-cross, and Old Cavendish-street, before three p.m.; and at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, before 3.30 p.m.; and they will be delivered in Watford and Berkhamstead respectively in time for reply by the London mail which leaves those places in the evening. A second notice states, that, in addition to the ports mentioned in the instructions No. 9 of this year, as included in the scheme of the Pacific mail-packets, arrangements have been made for sending once a month, by means of a branch contract packet, the ports of Guayaquil, Lambayeque, Huanchaco, and Santa Huacho. This branch packet will be fitted to the West India mail packet leaving Southampton on the 2d of each month; but letters for the above-named ports will also be forwarded as far as Panama by the packet leaving Southampton on the 17th of each month.

THE STEARIC CANDLE MANUFACTURE.—This was the subject of the third extra Great Exhibition Lecture, recently delivered at the Society of Arts, wherein Mr. G. F. Wilson, the managing director of Price's Patent Candle Company, gave a most interesting *precis* of the economy of the above establishment, wherein upwards of 900 hands are employed, and during the past winter £7000 worth of candles were made weekly. To Chevreul we owe the chemistry of candle-making; before his time a candle was a very aboriginal article. In 1813 he showed the importance of setting free the fatty acid from its comparatively unflammable base, which discovery is the basis of the art of stearic candle-making. Mr. Wilson briefly illustrated Chevreul's valuable labours, and then showed the merit of the English makers in the practical application of the science, especially as regards its cheapness, and perfection of manufacture by skilful machinery. The several stages of the palm oil trade, from Old Calabar to Belmont, Vauxhall, were also attractively illustrated. Mr. Wilson then adverted to the mode in which the stearic candle-trade was represented at the Great Exhibition, especially mentioned a fine specimen from Stockholm, and the beautiful paraffine candles in the French department. Altogether, this lecture is a valuable illustration of scientific manufacture.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—Died at Lewisham, Kent, on the 5th instant, *Ann Kelly*, aged 103 years. From early youth she was a member of the theatrical profession, and acted at various theatres in England, Ireland, and Scotland. She was in the same company with the late Edmund Kean, and also with James Sheridan Knowles, during his brief career as an actor; and it was her proudest boast, that she had often played *Alicia* to the *Jane Shore* of Mrs. Siddons. About the age of 60 she lost her hearing, and was obliged to relinquish the stage; and as she was residing in the same town with Mr. Knowles, he, learning her destitute situation, took her from compassion into his family, and from that time to the hour of her death she has been solely dependant on that gentleman's bounty. She retained all her faculties to the last, and was only confined to her bed three days previous to her decease. She was buried at Sydenham on Good Friday. It was somewhat singular that though she was twice married she never had occasion to change her maiden name, both husbands bearing the name of Kelly.

The *Avenir* of Nice, of the 4th, states that Dr. Lefevre, a French physician now at Nice, has discovered an immense stratum of fossil animals in the Grotto of the Lazaretto, as it is called, situated within the grotto of Monteboron. Dr. Lefevre intends continuing his excavations on a large scale.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO DR. CONOLLY.

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. CONOLLY.

The eminent services of Dr. Conolly, in the amelioration of the treatment of the insane, have recently been distinguished by the presentation of a Testimonial, which took place at Willis's Rooms, on March 31; the Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. With the name of Dr. Conolly, physician to the Hanwell Lunatic Asylum, is associated the most successful efforts of more enlightened times to substitute kindness and occupation for cruelty and neglect in the treatment of persons labouring under mental disease; and it would be difficult to point to any instance in which the distinction of a public testimonial has been more honourably earned. At the presentation, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in the name of the meeting and of the subscribers, requested Dr. Conolly to accept the Testimonial as a record of esteem, respect, and gratitude. Dr. Conolly was cordially received on rising to return thanks, which he expressed in graceful terms. He then gave a most interesting narrative of circumstances connected with the past and present systems of treatment for the insane; and concluded with an assurance, that, although approaching the last arch of the mysterious bridge of life, he was still determined to continue his exertions in the path he had chosen for

himself. Votes of thanks were passed to the committee of management, to the treasurer (Sir James Clark), to the secretaries (Dr. Forbes and Mr. Frankum), and to the chairman; and the noble Earl, in acknowledgment, having earnestly directed attention to the extension of the system to classes above the extremely poor, who did not yet possess its advantages, the proceedings, which were of a most agreeable character, terminated.

The Testimonial consists of—1. A three-quarter length portrait, painted by Sir John Watson Gordon, P.R.S.A., R.A. 2. An Engraving of the Portrait, in mezzotint, by W. Walker, Esq., presented to the subscribers. 3. A piece of Plate, consisting of groups of figures placed on and around a pedestal, which also bears the inscription; the figures being intended to shadow forth the labours on account of which the Testimonial is presented. On the summit, the God or Genius of the Healing Art is represented in a standing posture, as meditating and directing the improved treatment of the insane, with Mercy on his right hand and Science on his left. Some of the evils to be remedied, the mode of relieving them, and the results, are illustrated by the groups of figures around the pedestal and in the reliefs on its base.

The groups exhibit—1. A male and female figure, representing Melan-

choly and Raving Madness, under restraint. 2. A patient relieved from restraint, in a state of partial recovery, with the implements of coercion thrown on the ground. 3. The same patient restored to reason and surrounded by his family, to whom he is gratefully indicating the sources of his restoration in the group above.

The two reliefs inserted into the ebony base exhibit, in contrast, the past and present modes of treating the insane.

The plate has been admirably executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, from designs modelled by their eminent artist, Mr. Alfred Brown.

ROMAN REMAINS DISCOVERED IN CANNON-STREET, CITY.

On Saturday week the workmen employed upon the foundations for the new line of street, at a little distance east of Basing-lane, at the depth of 12 feet 6 inches below the surface, came upon a Roman tessellated pavement, a space of which comprising about 27 feet was exposed. This pavement, which is composed of the common red tesserae, without pattern, is embedded in a thin layer of cement and pounded brick, underneath which is a thick stratum of coarse sand cement. A cutting contiguous to the site of the pavement exhibits a section of chalk foundation, with layers of Roman tile, over which, supporting part of a brick building now in course of demolition, are the remains of a strong chalk wall, about 10 feet high and 4 feet in thickness. About 18 feet from the Roman pavement is a circular shaft, similar to that discovered near Billingsgate in connexion with Roman pavements and other remains on the site of the present Coal Exchange. This shaft is composed of chalk, and lined with hard stone. A chalk-built vault had been demolished by the workmen before the writer had an opportunity of examining it. Fragments of the fine red pottery called Samian ware, some of them bearing an elegant pattern, were found at a depth of nearly twenty feet, in other parts of the excavation, and in the face of the cutting, about four feet below the pavement, the writer picked out bits of the same kind of pottery, and fragments from a large mass of carbonised wood imbedded in the clay, and seemingly one of the piles which had served to support the Roman edifice formerly occupying the spot, in like manner with those discovered near Billingsgate. It is worthy of remark that the site of these discoveries is, as nearly as can be ascertained, that formerly occupied by the fortress of Tower Royal, being just about the same distance east of Queen-street as the line once known as Tower Royal-street, so designated to mark the locality of the ancient Royal fortress; and it seems not improbable that the chalk superstructure above described may have appertained to the walls of this edifice. Stowe places Tower Royal in the parish of St. Michael; but it appears



1. AMPHORA, OR WINE VESSEL.
2. BLACK CINERARY URN.
- 3 AND 4. VESSELS OF STONE-COLOURED WARE.
5. MORTARIA, STUCCOED WITH QUARTZ, WITH POTTER'S NAME.

6. BLACK URN, DIAMOND PATTERN.
7. SMALL SAMIAN VESSEL.
8. EARTHEN LAMP.
9. SMALL VESSEL, USED PROBABLY FOR BALSAM OR OTHER FUNERAL OFFERINGS.

ROMAN VESSELS FOUND IN CANNON-STREET.

according to a grant thereof by Richard III. to the Duke of Norfolk, to have been in St. Thomas's parish. This is quoted by Maitland from an old Ledger-book, which states "that the King granted unto John Duke of Norfolk messuagium cum pertinencia, voc. le tower, infra paroch. Sancti Thomae Lond." It is not clearly known when Tower Royal was erected; but it appears to have been a residence of the Kings of England at a very early period. According to Stowe, it was inhabited by Stephen; but by the time of Edward I it had been discastled, and was at that time held as a tenement by one Simon Beawmes. It acquired the title of Inn Royal in the time of Edward III., who made it his residence. It was bestowed by this King on the College of St. Stephen, Westminster; but it reverted to the Crown, and was called the Queen's Wardrobe in the time of Richard II., when it appears to have been a place of strength; for when the followers of Wat Tyler had obtained possession of the Tower of London, it afforded shelter to the Princess Joan, the King's mother; and here took place the interview between Joan and her Royal son, when, by presence of mind and firmness, ill-ratified by his succeeding career, he had suppressed a rebellion that imminently menaced his crown and heritage. Leon III., King of Armenia, when expelled his kingdom by the Turks, was lodged and entertained with great generosity in Tower Royal by Richard II., in 1386. This place was afterwards used as stabling for the King's horses, and subsided into mean tenements, which succumbed to the great fire of 1666.

A Correspondent, who has watched the excavations from the first, and has collected a very interesting series of fragments and other matters, shewing this to be the site of a Roman villa, has favoured us with the accompanying Sketches of a few of the articles found.

In seeking for firm foundation, a trench was cut for the frontage in Cannon-street, length 142 feet, width 7 feet 6 inches, and from 7 to 9 feet deep, and from 12 to 20 feet from the pavement. The earth from the trench was highly impregnated with animal and vegetable matter, moist and very black. Throughout the whole distance of the cutting was a vast and almost continuous number of piles, some supporting walls of Roman masonry, consisting of unburnt pieces of chalk, cemented by firm mortar, and covered with the usual building tiles or bricks. The soil was interspersed with horns, bones, teeth, and tusks of boars, oxen, goats, and other animals; also, oyster, mussel, and cockle shells, besides a quantity of fragments of flanged tiles, scored flue tiles, amphora, mortaria, urns of various colours and shapes, glass vessels and Samian pottery of various descriptions.

At the bottom of a cross trench, dug on the above day, was found a human skeleton, lying east and west, 6 feet below the chalk, and about 100 feet east of the pavement.

DIPLOMATIC CONSIGNMENTS.—The authorities having considered the practice under existing regulations with respect to officers accompanying to the place of destination articles directed to be delivered duty free for ambassadors or other privileged persons, these regulations, which have reference to certain regulations of the Excise, since repealed, have been rescinded, and directions have been issued, that in future only spirits, tobacco, and wine, delivered duty free for ambassadors or other privileged persons, be accompanied to their place of destination by an officer of the Crown, all other articles being at once delivered under proper authority to the parties duly authorised to receive them.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE POET MOORE.—It is stated that the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Earl of Shelburne, Mr. Longman, Mr. Murray, and some other gentlemen are about to form a committee in London to collect subscriptions, and to co-operate with the general committee in Dublin in reference to the proposed testimonial to the late poet Thomas Moore. In the subscription list already published in Dublin there appear the following names; viz. Lord Eglington, £25; Lord Charlemont, £50; the Lord Chief Baron, £20; the Lord Mayor, £10; Lord Talbot de Malahide, £10; the Right Hon. Maziers Brady, £10; Sir Thomas Esmonde, £10. Several private persons have subscribed £5 each, and Mr. William Henry Curran, son of the celebrated Curran, has put down his name for £20.



ROMAN PAVEMENT DISCOVERED IN CANNON-STREET.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE tragedy of "King John," with its magnificent appointments, still continues to prove attractive. The character of the hero, notwithstanding his crimes, commands sympathy, for the mind habitually recognises in him the majesty of England and of the age in which he lived, rather than the mere individual. He is a grand impersonation of the state. His weakness, his guilt, his religious vacillation, all typify "the condition of England question," as mooted in his time; his person is but, as it were, the plane on which move mighty public interests. An unsettled state of power and opinion—a struggle for progress, and an uncertainty as to its direction—a rude state of law, in which private vengeance had not yet assumed the disguise of public justice—and the tottering condition of authority, wherein well nigh

All form was formless; order, orderless—

these are the national marks which present John to us as a representative personage, bearing the yoke of his time, and vicariously suffering its evil as his own.

To us this picture of regal sin and suffering has a deep meaning, and moves the reflective soul to intense emotion. Shakespeare, in his *refacimento* of the old play, evidently felt all this; and added to the natural pathos of the story by the exquisite snatches of poetry with which he adorned the original meagre dialogue. The subject was worth his writing up, and he performed the task *con amore*. Witness the fine touches which he has thrown over the prison scene between Hubert and Arthur, to which this week we have devoted our Illustration. Even the conceits with which this colloquy is overrun only serve to set forth the innocence of childhood in a more affecting manner. Perhaps the character of the Prince was never more beautifully interpreted than by Miss Kate Terry, whose exquisite acting at Windsor Castle in the part much pleased her Majesty. Of Mr. Ryder's Hubert, with its rough pity and manly devotedness, we have said sufficient on a former occasion. To those who have witnessed the performance, our Illustration will prove pleasingly suggestive, and they will value it as a record of an excellent example of really fine, natural, and powerfully pathetic acting, in one of the most distinguished of Shakespeare's situations, marked with some of his best points, and irresistibly commanding the sympathies that are strongest in the noblest. Such dramas are calculated to make the spectator brave and good.

CURIOSITIES.

BLACK JACKS.

THESE four "Black Jacks," such as our ancestors used when "merry in the hall," are the property of the Rev. W. Brooke Kempson, rector of Stoke Lacy, Herefordshire, and are believed to have descended as an heirloom from his ancestor, Thomas Kempson, of Sardon, in Warwickshire, which estate was purchased by him from the Commissioners of the Commonwealth, about 1658.

The Black Jacks are of three sizes, on quart, one pint, and two half-pints; made of strong black leather, lined with pewter: they have deep silver rims, and silver shields bearing the family crest of the Chamois, from a form of which word, "Chamoison," the name is supposed to be derived. There are but few sets of these drinking-vessels in existence.



BLACK JACKS.

EASTER PIECES.

The subjects of these seasonable dramas hunt this year in couples. At the Lyceum and the Adelphi we have varying versions of the "Dame de la Halle" of MM. Michel, Masson, and Co.—the first in eight acts, the last in three; and



SCENE FROM "KING JOHN," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

at the Haymarket and the Olympic, the burlesques treat the argument of "Les Frères Corses" according to a more or less "fair" and "liberal" principle of adaptation and imitation. Other theatres, however, are more independent in their topics, and select, as usual, from elfin lore, the tale best suited to their taste, their means, and the calibres of their histrionic staff. Of these novelties the most important is certainly that at the

LYCEUM.

The version of the "Dame de la Halle" here takes the title of "A Chain of Events," in eight acts, and has been manipulated for the occasion by Messrs. Silngsby Laurence and Charles Mathews, who have not only altered but extended the original, partly for the purpose of writing up a character for Miss Julia St. George in that of *Javotte*. This perhaps was expedient, on account of Miss Laura Keane being engaged to personate the heroine *Thérèse*. The period of the play occupies five years, from 1781 to 1786, and is thus abundantly supplied with the elements of the old régime—the agencies of the Court and the Bastille being of course not omitted. The eight acts are, in fact, eight tableaux, or set scenes, each converging by means of dialogue and action to a picturesque dénouement. These are more or less skilfully wrought up to the desired point; but the process in one or two is rather slow, and much would be gained by the excision of superfluous dialogue. The situations and action might be introduced in fewer words. The story, from its extent, admits of episodic treatment, which might be carried on to an indefinite length, so flexible in structure are dramas of this class. The catastrophe was transparent from the end of the third act; but was delayed by the introduction of the episodes alluded to, the sensation of variety being boldly substituted for that of curiosity. To this no legitimate exception can be taken, since expectation is, after all, the true dramatic law, the losing sight of which is the ruin of so many dramatic experiments. The *mise en scène* is full of ingenious contrivances, such as people arriving in sedan chairs and other vehicles, carriages with real horses, fountains with real water, and a shipwreck in a stormy sea, admirably managed with an effect of reality equally astonishing and appalling. The scenery has been painted by Mr. Beverley in his most beautiful style, and produces the effect of the most perfect reality. The first, representing a street in Paris, introduces us to *Père Bonneau*, a waterman (Mr. Frank Matthews), and several of the more important personages of the drama, particularly to *Gaspard*

l'Avisé (Mr. C. Mathews), on whom the intrigue of the plot depends. His great desire is to secure the will of the *Marquis de Meley* (Mr. H. Horncastle), bequeathing his title and fortune to an unknown son; which will he knows to be in the house of the *Marquis*, then compelled to fly from Paris. In order to this, the *Marquis* disguises himself as *Père Bonneau*; but just as he is about to escape, a fire breaks out in the street, and he is compelled by the mob to serve in his apparent vocation, and help as a waterman to extinguish the flames. The effort costs him his life. Meanwhile the clever rogue has secured the will, now become doubly valuable by the death of the testator. The subordinate interests of the scene relate to the introduction of the girl *Javotte* to the fellowship of the market, an incident which crowds the stage with the market people belonging to the *Halle*, the great fish-market of Paris, the foremost portraits being that of *Madeleine Richard* (Mrs. Frank Matthews), and that of the *Syndic of the Market, Alcide le Fort* (Mr. Roxby), in love with *Thérèse*, whom he believes to be a widow, her absent husband not having been heard of for years. To this husband it is, resident at St. Domingo, that *Gaspard* proceeds with the will; and who, having been a foundling, is really made to believe that he was the son of the *Marquis*. On their voyage to France, they encounter a storm at sea, in which the latter, *Georges Michel* (Mr. Belton), is saved by *Gaspard*. This storm constitutes the second act, equally brief and effective.

The third act presents divers incidents in *Thérèse's* shop, an establishment raised by her own industry, and a sum of 3000 francs transmitted by her husband in the only communication she had received from him. These incidents complete the episode of *Javotte's* admission to the fellowship of the market, and present *Thérèse* herself in an interesting situation, having received an official document, forged, of course, by *Gaspard*, certifying the death of *Georges Michel*. In her distress she is supported by the sympathy of *Marie Bonneau* (Madame Vestris). Much care is bestowed on the delineation of *Madame Bonneau*. Smitten with a passion for lotteries, *Madame* has abstracted from its hiding-place every rouleau of two hundred secreted in a bag by her husband—a sum entrusted by the *Marquis* to *Bonneau* just previous to his unfortunate death, to be delivered to his son whenever he should appear. The arrival of that supposed son has now taken place, and *Bonneau* determines to pay over the money. The fourth act, in *Bonneau's* house, leads to the discovery of his loss, and the culprit in his wife. In the fifth act he proceeds to the *Marquis de Meley's*, and explains the circumstances of his defalcation to the supposed heir, by whom he is readily excused; *Thérèse*, too, who has caught a glimpse of the new *Marquis* and recognised him for her husband, follows to present a *bouquet* in the name



SCENE FROM THE NEW DRAMA OF THE "QUEEN OF THE MARKET," AT THE ADELPHI THEATRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

of the ladies of the Halle, and thus secures an interview, in which a full confession is made. But *Gaspard's* contrivances prevent a happy issue. The aristocratic *Countess de Melcy* insists on the marriage of her supposed son to a great and noble heiress, and *Gaspard* insists on the repudiation of the market-wife. In the sixth act it becomes necessary that these two parties should proceed to extremities; and after vainly endeavouring to induce the heroine to compromise her rights, they accuse her to the authorities of some crime which consigns her at once to the Bastille. The act concludes with the carriage arriving that bears her away to prison. In the seventh act, which occurs in the Market of the Innocents, with the fountain by moonlight, during a holiday *fête*, *Thérèse* is rescued by the strong and brave *Syndic*. Here the action goes back a little, to permit time for processions and a ballet, in which *Miss Rosina Wright* accomplishes a terpsichorean triumph. *Alcide*, having borne off the lady from the officers of the Bastille, brings her to the illuminated Saloon of the *Fleur-de-Lys*, and restores her to her friends. *Georges Michel* seeks the same place, determined on doing justice to *Thérèse*, to whom he has always been faithful. *Gaspard* seeks to prevent him by implicating his dupe in his own felonious crimes; but the timely appearance of the true heir defeats all his schemes. *Gaspard*, in rage, attempts to commit suicide by throwing himself from the balcony of the *Fleur-de-Lys* into the courtyard of the Palais Royal, and is fired at by the gendarmes.

The acting throughout of this interesting drama was exceedingly effective. The first place must be given to Mr. and Mrs. C. Mathews—to him for the coolness of his assumption, and to her for the pathos with which she invested her part. Madame Vestris more than once deeply touched the feelings. Miss L. Keene was successful in *Thérèse*, and Julia St. George all that was desirable in *Javotte*. Roxby in *Alcide* was capital; and nothing could be better than Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews in their highly characteristic rôles. When such abridgements as are needful shall have been made in the third and fourth acts, there can be no doubt that this long and elaborate drama will become highly popular.

ADELPHI.

In characterising the same piece here, it cannot be necessary to go into the same detail. Suffice it to say, that the title adopted is "The Queen of the Market," and the names of the characters differ. The heroine is here *Louise*, the wife of *Maurice Durand*, and is played by Mrs. Keeley with all her usual power. The Herculean *Syndic (Blaise Lefort)* is grotesquely impersonated by Paul Bedford. The story being more compactly told, increases in interest, though the scenic effects are, of course, inferior in extent and ingenuity.

Our illustration is taken from the version exhibited at this house, and represents the scene in which the supposed *Marquis* is compelled to receive the bouquet from *Louise*, and give to her the customary kiss in return. The embarrassment caused by this incident is of prominent dramatic interest, and was beautifully expressed by Mrs. Keeley and Mr. Lambert. The position of *Blaise Lefort*, also, was most amusingly exaggerated by Paul Bedford. The public will no doubt be curious to compare the different effect of the same piece at such disproportionate lengths as eight acts and three; moreover, as each version is good, we may predict a considerable run for both.

On Wednesday, another addition was made to the Easter attractions, one of a peculiar structure, and designed to illustrate the versatility of Miss Woolgar. The author has resorted to a tale of Machiavelli, and has confined to the actress the mission that the former had entrusted to the fiend Belfegor. The title of the piece is "Mephistopheles," and summons up associations with the genius of Goethe and his wonderful "Faust." There is much of his spirit in this drama. The infernal powers are much distressed to learn whether matrimonial squabbles are the fault of husband or wife. To ascertain the fact, *Mephistopheles* proceeds to effect his incarnation in both characters—the first a doating boor, and the other a meek and piously-educated lady; the former he converts into a brute, the latter into a fashionably-ferocious. The moral, we suppose, is, that the fault in question is sometimes the man's and sometimes the woman's. No very satisfactory conclusion this, but eminently practical. In it, however, we may recognise the Mephistophelian principle—the Goethean sarcasm. The dramatic ground, however, is as convincing as the moral one is unstable. The variety of assumptions, altogether five, realised by Miss Woolgar with the most artistic facility, demonstrates beyond all doubt the comprehensiveness of her powers. The whole action is comprised in one set scene; and the charm of the performance lies in the apparent completeness of the entire work. As an elegant *vaudeville* it merits the success it achieved. The piece is written by Mr. R. B. Brough, one of the Brothers Brough, whose productions we have on many occasions had the pleasure of commending.

HAYMARKET.

"O Gemini, Brothers of Course," is the name of the burlesque produced here; a successful experiment of its class. There is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the horrible easily converts into the droll. The "two members of the Amalgamated Society of Dramatic Engineers" have shown a capacity for accomplishing this feat, and have managed their burlesque rhyming with great skill. The mind of the spectator, however, must be directed to the original, in order fully to appreciate the allusions. Mr. Buckstone performed the "two brothers," and was remarkably vivacious in both. He seemed to have found an element in which he might revel. In most instances he brought out the wit of the text fairly: it was only twice or thrice that he descended to personal mimicry of the manager of a rival establishment. Mrs. L. S. Buckingham, as *Château-Reynaud*, was a superb imitation of Wigan. Miss Collins, as *Emilie*, a bonnet-maker, and fair cause of the ghostly disturbance, was pretty and interesting. The masquerade scene at the Parisian Opera was also well set, and the grouping was admirable. Mr. and Miss Mitchenson were the principal couple, and danced grotesquely enough. The piece was, as we have said, successful; but, to our regret, the audience, though no doubt "fit," was "few." A bold experiment is needed at this house, as a stimulus to its future prosperity.

OLYMPIC.

"The Camberwell Brothers; or, the Mysterious Milkman," at this theatre, is by Mr. C. Selby. Cow-lane, Camberwell, is the scene of operation. *Funky Franky* (Mr. Compton), separated by the surgeons from his twin brother, has second-sight of his absent *confère's* doings. *Fighting Franky* is about to have his head punted; and the fact is revealed by a mystic sensation and a "photographic phantasm." The Marionettes come in for their share of the burlesque; and Mr. Albany Brown explains during the *entr'acte* certain necessary particulars. A *bal masque* at Cremorne substitutes the opera at Paris, where Mr. Compton appears as *Fighting Franky*, quarrelling with an Irishman about a Frenchwoman. His heart, however, fails him, when *Funky* comes to his aid, and punishes his opponent. Mr. Compton was very happy in his impersonation; and the getting-up of the piece was liberal and handsome.

PRINCESS.

Here "The Corsican Brothers" reappeared in their own proper shape; and the public most warmly gratulated Mr. Kean on his return to the stage and recovery from severe indisposition. A fairy tale succeeded the drama, constructed by Mr. Tom Taylor, and entitled "Wittikind and his Brothers; or, the Seven Swan Princes and the Fair Melusine." The original of the tale may be found in Grimm's collection, under the title of "Die Sieben Schwänen;" it is closely followed by Mr. Taylor, who has depended on polish and elegant versification for success. The story presents us with *Mandragore*, a sorceress, as the step-mother of the young princess, *Melusine*, banished from her father's palace, but recalled by him to be disguised by an enchanted wash, administered by the witch-wife, her brothers being likewise transformed into swans by day, though restored nightly to human shape. *Ulf*, her foster brother, protects the disguised *Melusine* when a second time driven from home; and they, with the seven swan princes, journey to the realm of Avalon, and find friends in the Royal family of that kingdom, consisting of seven sisters and a brother. *Mandragore's* vengeance, however, follows the party. Having transformed her husband into an owl, which she carries about with her confined in a cage, she arrives in Avalon, and subjects them to many troubles; all of which are, of course, ultimately surmounted, and in the end *Melusine* and *Ulf* are united in happy wedlock. The dresses and decorations are superb; the dances introduced, graceful and ingenious; and the music, by Mr. Robert Stüpel, original and pleasing. Altogether, this piece commends itself by its elegance and novelty.

MARYLEBONE.

This theatre opened on Easter Monday, under the management of Mr. George Bolton, with Shakespeare's play of "The Tempest." *Prospero* being performed by Mr. Cowie, *Miranda* by a Miss Grosvenor, and *Ariel* by a Miss Lavine. The scenery and appointments were new, and the acting very creditable. There was also "A Grand National Ballet Divertissement," in which Europe, Asia, Africa, and America dance *pas seuls*, while *Britannia* looks on, until the end, when she achieves her triumph and all pay her homage. We may now watch the proceedings of this theatre.

PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE.

"A Village Tale," by C. Reade, Esq., is the title of the Easter novelty produced here. Farmers, reapers, and agricultural seductions are the persons and the plots involved in a drama devoted to the illustration of pastoral innocence and simplicity. Poor *Rachel*, the victim, was touchingly performed by Miss Maskell. The other parts were ably filled, and the piece was successful.

SURREY.

The burlesque at this theatre is by Mr. E. L. Blanchard, "The Three Perils of Man; or, the Knights of the Round Table." The subject is denoted in the title. King Arthur and his knights form the basis of the interest; the particular point of it concerning *La Belle Iseult* and *Sir Tristram*, who steals her from her father, and immures her in Castle Dolorous, whence she is rescued by *Sir Lionel Merin*, the enchanter, *Morgana La Fay*, and a Welsh fairy, with their subordinate elves and spirits, form the supernatural machinery. Parodies and puns, as usual, are the staples of the songs and speeches. Miss Julia Harland personated *Sir Lionel*. The other characters were well filled, and the production was eminently successful.

ASTLEY'S.

Some French dramatist has supplied the original of the Easter piece, "Bonaparte in Egypt," produced here last Monday. It is of a highly picturesque character, and presents the action in a light favourable to Gallic ambition. In the course of the piece *Napoleon* appears on a white charger, and the *tableaux* are uniformly excellent. The defeat of the Mamelukes at Aboukir is the last of these, and which is, perhaps, as finely grouped as may be, and brought down the curtain with applause.

MARIONETTE THEATRE.

The production of "Aladdin" is likely to add to the reputation of the distinguished manager; the costliness of the costumes, and the Chinese propriety of the figures, evince the utmost liberality. The processions and the appearances through the stage in sheets of flame of the *Genius of the Ring*, the *Spirit of the Lamp*, and the magic banquet have never been better managed by living artists; whilst the dancing, especially of a figure with two flags, which he is continually throwing into the air and shifting from the right hand to the left and vice versa, the flags crossing and recrossing each other without any apparent connexion, is really marvellous; as are also the evolutions of a figure with a hoop and two flags. Mr. Albany Brown, also, is provided with a new introduction, the theme of which is the situation of a poor legitimate author during the rehearsal of his drama. This is no wooden-headed affair, but a smart satire, brilliantly touched off in the approved style of "the fast school."

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

Rossini composed the "Italiana in Algieri" for the San Benedetto in Venice in 1813, just after his successful production of "Tancredi" for the Fenice, in the same city and year. "Il Turco in Italia" was written the following year. In 1818, "Il Barbiere" was the first of Rossini's operas heard in this country at the King's Theatre; and in 1819, on the opening night of the season (January 27th), "L'Italiana in Algieri" was produced, and given six consecutive nights with the greatest success. It was received during Ebers' management, in 1825; but it has not been played since that period until it was done at the Royal Italian Opera, in 1847, with Albini, Salvi, Revere, and Marini; the work, however, failed to make much impression, principally owing to the absurdity of the libretto for an English audience, who do not seem to comprehend the buffoonery of broad Italian farce. The plot treats of the efforts of *Isabella*, *Taddeo*, and *Lindoro*, three Christian prisoners in Algiers, to mystify the Bey *Mustapha*, and thus effect their escape, which they accomplish, through the stolidity of the Bey, by enrolling him in the supposed sect of the Pappataci, who are the beloved of all the fair. The cast, at Tuesday's revival, included Mdlle. Angri, her first appearance at Her Majesty's Theatre, as *Isabella*, Mdlle. Feller as *Elvira*, the wife of the Bey, Signor Ferranti *Taddeo*, Signor Belletti *Mustapha*, and Signor Calzolari *Lindoro*, the lover of *Isabella*. That Rossini is the greatest of musical wags is exemplified in this opera, from the first bar of the lively overture to the finale. His instrumentation is a series of witticisms and practical jokes, thoroughly illustrative of the comical incidents of the drama; and wherever a serious situation arrives, which is but rarely, his music becomes dignified and imposing. There are few airs which can be compared, for example, with the "Pensa alla patria," for profound pathos and patriotic fervour. It was quite a treat to listen again to the charming themes and inspiring strains in the "Italiana." The musical interest never flags; it is overflowing with the most delicious melody, whilst the individuality of each character is preserved with consummate skill. The overture was rapturously re-demanded; the passages for the double-basses and for the oboe did not escape the attention of the auditory, as also the remarkable chords in the concluding movement, reminding the hearer of our National Anthem. The lovely clarinet obligato in the symphony of the tenor air is a gem of orchestration; indeed, the accompaniments throughout are replete with fancy and imagination.

The opera was, as regards the principals, remarkably well executed, the music being precisely adapted to the "specialty" of each artist. Now that Albini has abandoned contralto parts, Mdlle. Angri's supremacy in them is unquestionable. Her voice is exquisitely rich and sympathetic, and her style is more subdued and refined. In the "Pensa alla patria" she created quite a sensation by her superb compass of voice and astonishing vocal volubility, executing the most intricate divisions with the utmost precision and finish. Ferranti's drolleries as *Taddeo* were diverting. Belletti had a hearty reception on his return from the troupe in America with Jenny Lind (Mdlle. Otto Goldschmidt). There are few basses who can sing in these days the florid passages of *Mustapha's* part, but Belletti conquered them with surprising facility. Equally astonishing was the articulation of Calzolari in the rapid divisions in *Lindoro's* music. He gave the opening air, "Languir per una bella," with refined feeling and taste, and by his entire assumption of the character fully confirmed the title he has earned of being the "Rossinian tenor."

We do not join in the notion that the "Italiana in Algieri," the "Turco in Italia," and the "Cenerentola" ought to be shelved because "Il Barbiere" is the composer's masterpiece; nor can we coincide in the doctrine that every fine opera is to be withdrawn if it has the misfortune to be wedded to a stupid libretto. Such theories would exclude from representation some of the noblest lyric dramas of the greatest composers. Can we afford, in the present dearth of operatic invention, to lose, in the suppression of the "Italiana," such duos as "Se inclinati" between *Mustapha* and *Lindoro*, and "Ai capricci" between *Isabella* and *Taddeo*; such an exciting trio as "Pappataci" for two basses and tenor, and such concerted pieces as abound in both acts. If we are to judge by the enthusiastic expression of approbation from Tuesday's auditory, we may venture to assert that the Rossinian *répertoire*, if as ably rendered as the "Italiana," would be again in the ascendency, but more care must be taken with the drilling of the chorus-singers.

Mdlle. Cruvelli will reappear this evening as "Norma," supported by the great Lablache as *Oroveso*, and the pleasing tenor Gardoni as *Polio*.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Rossini's "William Tell" was given for the third time on Tuesday. Herr Ander's *Arnoldo* at the most is but a *succès d'estime*, as the French would say. It seems curious that the tenor, who is the idol of the Viennese public, should have made such a little impression here, but the fact is susceptible of easy explanation. Whilst Germany boasts of the finest bass voices, there is a great dearth of tenors; and those which the country produces are remarkably deficient in that sympathetic quality which is the characteristic of the Italian tenors. The quality of the Teutonic tenor, Ander, is a type of that to be found everywhere on the Rhine and the Danube—wooden, harsh, nasal, guttural, and, in one word, unmusical. His acting is as thoroughly German as his singing; his action is angular; and the peculiarly *Mephistophelian* aspect which he presents, reminds one of Retsch's famous outlines. Herr Ander must, therefore, be judged from a purely German point of view, and, departing from this starting-point, he is certainly a first-rate artist, whose popularity in his own theatres can be readily accounted for. At Covent Garden he sings in a strange language, with a stage *entourage* having little consideration—we may add, generosity—for any artists not from the sunny south, and in a much larger arena than he has been accustomed to, and hence his comparative failure. He had, however, his superb moments, during which his energy and musical intelligence enabled him to command the applause of his auditory, particularly in the celebrated trio in which *Arnoldo* is made acquainted with the cruel execution of his father, *Melchial*, by *Gessler's* orders.

The character of *William Tell* comes under the denomination of "ungrateful," but Ronconi's genius gives vitality and prominence to its most minute details; the music is also, at times, too low for him. In the scene of the shooting of the apple, nothing could be finer than his acting and singing, particularly in the prayer for the protection of his only child. Marini's *Walter*, Tagliaferro's *Gessler*, Polonini's *Melchial*, Soldi's *Rodolph*, Stigelli's *Fisherman*, Mdlle. Cott's *Edwige*, Mdlle. Bellini's *Jenny*, and Mdlle. Castellani's *Matilde*, completed this strong cast. We shall notice the production of Donizetti's four-act opera "I Martiri" in our next impression.

DRURY-LANE.

Meyerbeer's "Robert the Devil" was presented on Monday, sustained by Madame E. Garcia, Miss Crichton, M. Fédor, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Drayton. The opera was followed by a divertissement, "Une Fête Napolitaine," in which the dancing of Mdlles. Antonie and Adèle and Miss A. Payne was greatly applauded, and a *Poichinello pas*, by Mr. H. Marshall, was re-demanded. Balfe's "Bohemian Girl" was given on Tuesday, with Mrs. Sims Reeves, Miss R. Isaacs, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. Manvers, and Mr. Drayton. The *début* of Madame Falconi in Beethoven's "Fidelio" will be noticed in our next impression. The lessee has now a strong operative company; and with the introduction of reduced prices (the half price being abolished), he has a fair prospect of reaping the benefit of his unceasing exertions.

ST. JAMES'S.

The comedy of "Mademoiselle de la Seiglière," as we had already announced, was produced on Monday; the *Marquis* being performed by Regnier, who, it turns out, is also the author of the part, his exquisite performance of which is beyond praise. Mdlle. Marquet, the new actress, will become a great favourite; beautiful in form and graceful in action. The house was well attended, and all went off with a sparkling grace that induced the impression of decided success.

"ASCENT OF MONT BLANC," EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.

During the past holiday week, Mr. Albert Smith has given his popular "Ascent of Mont Blanc" twice a day, which, however, has been insufficient for the public demand: the interest of the narrative is unflagging, and the attractiveness of Mr. Beverley's scenic illustrations unabated. We understand that Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert have been graciously pleased to accept a copy of Mr. Albert Smith's privately printed edition of his narrative of his ascent of Mont Blanc, and that he has been honoured with the Royal thanks for forwarding the same.

CUSTOMS.—It is said that a strict investigation is about to take place in regard to foreigners in London and at the out-ports acting as customs agents without being duly qualified, it having become known that persons calling themselves merchants, and as such competent to clear goods for themselves only, are largely engaged in the business of customs agents; such an infringement of the law being to the manifest injury of the legitimate representatives of the revenue, who have given bond to a large amount for their probity, and to the jeopardy of the interests of the Crown, in case of any flagrant departure from honesty upon the part of those who have given no such security.

During the week there has been an immense influx of Germans into Liverpool, en route for America. Mr. Sabel, the head of the Moorfields emigration establishment, has himself superintended the shipment of 1200. This immense number was received and quartered in his establishment in Moorfields and Vulcan-street within two days. About 100 are destined for New Orleans, a few for Canada, and the remainder for the States.

MUSIC.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The interest excited by the second concert appears to have been very great at Exeter Hall. The building was crowded on Wednesday in every part, and we never recollect to have witnessed a greater number of musical celebrities, native and foreign, collected than on this occasion. The execution of the colossal C minor symphony of Beethoven, and of the two overtures—Cherubini's "Anacreon" and Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico"—was magnificent. Berlioz, as a conductor, must be placed in the first rank of orchestral generals. The rush of the violins in the "Anacreon" at the close quite electrified the assemblage, but M. Berlioz refused the encore. The novelties in the programme were not altogether successful. The pianoforte concerto in F minor, played with care and spirit by M. Billet, would have fared better, perhaps, if the performance had not been directed by the composer himself, Dr. Wyld, whose inexperience nearly swamped the first movement. The composition can scarcely be judged, as the *tutti* were so confused; but the pianoforte passages, here and there, in the slow movement, exhibited some pretty, if not original imagery; but in form the concerto is too patchy, fragmentary, and incoherent. The composer, who is yet young in his career, received very kind tokens of encouragement from his auditory. The new operatic masque, by our truly distinguished composer, Edward Loder, disappointed our expectations, and, we may add, those of his general admirers, although there must be taken into account most assuredly, that the masque was the last piece in the scheme, and that the interpretation was not so perfect as it ought to have been. Mrs. Sims Reeves sang the music of "Eucharis;" Miss Dolby, "Calypso;" Mr. Sims Reeves, "Telemachus;" and Mr. Weiss, "Mentor." Any detail of the march of the action of the masque would be quite superfluous: all the world knows Fénelon's "Telemachus." The most remarkable items are the choral—the opening one—"In yon sky," of nymphs and fauns; the chorus, "Bacchus! oh what fools be here;" and the finale, "Flash your torches"—the two latter being full of point and character. The aria, "Hymn chasing love," so charmingly sung by Miss Dolby, is an elegant conception.

Herr Reichardt sang the tenor air from Gluck's "Iphigenia," and a *liedertied* or serenade by Gumbert, a Viennese composer, like a thoroughly-trained artist; and the latter was re-demanded, the choral accompaniment, like that used by Anber in "Haydée," being prolonged notes, sustained pianissimo. The fragment, "The Song of the Cherubims," from the Greek service in the Imperial chapel of St. Petersburg, albeit very nicely done, afforded but a faint notion of the sublime effect produced by the Russian choir, composed of eighty singers, the "double basses" in which are quite marvellous. Bortnianski, the composer of this gem, was born in 1751, and died in 1825. He had a vivid perception of devotional feeling in the service of his church, in which no instruments of any kind are allowed, the whole being sung without accompaniment.

The third concert will take place on the 24th inst, when Berlioz's splendid dramatic symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," will be repeated, and Madame Pleyel, the famed pianiste, will perform.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. Neate gave his fifth quartet and pianoforte *soirée* on Wednesday night, at the Queen Anne street Rooms, assisted by Sainton, Cooper, Hill, and Piatti.

Haydn's "Creation" was performed last night at Exeter Hall, by the Sacred Harmonic Society, under Costa's direction. Mdlle. Clara Novello, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Herr Formès were the chief vocalists.

On Monday next will be the third Philharmonic Concert. On Tuesday, the first meeting of the Musical Union, and M. Billet's pianoforte *soirée*. On Wednesday will be the fourth of Mr. Hullah's monthly concerts, the fourth of the London Wednesday Concerts, the second meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, and the meeting of Salaman's Choral Society. On Thursday will be Mdlle. Speyer's *soirée musicale*; and on Saturday will be the second of the Royal Academy Concerts.

Amongst the musical arrivals are Grisi, Lablache, Mario, Gardoni, Mdlle. Rosa Kustner, a pianist from Vienna; Mdlle. Claus, the pianist from Paris; Messrs. Mullenhaner, the violinists; Herr Lanb, the violinist; Mdlle. Sophie Cruvelli, Mdlle. Pleyel, the pianist; M. Blumenthal, the pianist, &c. Ernst and Vieuxtemps are expected in the course of the season.

Mdlle. Monti, who created such a sensation last season, at Her Majesty's Theatre, as the dumb *Fenella*, recently died in Milan, from apoplexy. Halévy's "Juif Errant" has been postponed at the Grand Opera in Paris until Monday next. Mdlle. Sontag has been elected honorary member of the Academy Sophia, at Prague. Mdlle. Persiani, Signori Tamburini, Pozzolini, and Rossi, have been performing at Königsberg.

BOOKSELLERS' ASSOCIATION.

A conference was held, on Wednesday, at Stratheden House, Knightsbridge, between Lord Campbell, the Dean of St. Paul's, and Mr. Grote, as referees, and the chief members of the Booksellers' Associations. The opponents, Messrs. Bickers and Bush, Mr. John Chapman, and Mr. Bentley, were invited to attend, but neglected to avail themselves of the invitation. The deputation was introduced by Mr. Murray. The business was then opened by Lord Campbell, who read the letters inviting the conference, and also letters from Mr. Bickers and Mr. Chapman, declining to be present.

Mr. Longman then, as chairman of the association, opened the case on the part of the booksellers. He commenced by asserting, as first principles, that a fixed price for all books was most desirable, leading to a uniform practice throughout the kingdom, and tending to the comfort both of the public and of the retailers of books. He showed, next, that it was a peculiar advantage possessed by the manufacturers of books, that the whole edition of each work being identically the same, a fixed price became easy and natural. He then traced back the history of associations like the present to the year 1812, or even an earlier date. He showed the success which had attended those associations, and ended by arguing that the very idea of fixing the price of a book involved, so far as it was possible, the maintenance of that price. Without this it was useless to fix the price at all. If not maintained, the fixed price became a nullity, a delusion, and almost a fraud.

Mr. Murray followed on the same side, and showed, by his own experience, the necessity of encouraging and supporting a large body of retailers in all parts of the kingdom, which would be impossible were the present profits largely reduced. Without such a body of retailers, the new works of unknown authors would scarcely ever become known to the public. Were this class exterminated, it would be impossible for publishers to venture on any works except those of known and established authors. In this way the rising talent of the literary world would be almost wholly suppressed.

Mr. Douglas, secretary of the Edinburgh Association, stated that that association included 173 out of the whole number of 175 booksellers found in Edinburgh and Glasgow; and that in all Scotland there were not six dissenters from the principles of the association.

Mr. Parker, of Oxford, stated, that the booksellers of that town were unanimous in their support of the association. He added, that the German booksellers maintained a similar association; and read a letter from Dr. Freund in support of its principles, and another from Dr. Trubner. At Paris, on the other hand, for want of such an organisation, the book trade was in the greatest confusion, and the principal publishers there were purposing to form a society for self-protection, founded on the English model.

Mr. Henry Bohn added his testimony to the same effect. Mr. Seeley closed the statement on the part of the booksellers, entreating the referees to remember the vast importance which would attach to their decision. Mr. Longman then thanked Lord Campbell and the other referees, for the patient hearing they had given, and left in their hands the following "brief view of the case":—

"A fixed price for all books, settled by the author and publisher, is desirable for the sake of the public, is essential to the respectability of the trade, and is conducive to the general interests of literature.

"Such price, being fixed, ought to be maintained. Its maintenance, by all means not illegal or immoral, is right and proper.

"The only means employed by the trade consist in a refusal to deal with parties who set aside this fixed price. Such refusal cannot be shown to be either illegal or immoral. Therefore no reason exists why external influence should be used to overrule that system which the trade have adopted with all but absolute unanimity for the regulation of their own affairs."

Lord Campbell, receiving the various papers and letters which were handed to him, expressed his regret at the absence of the dissenters. He desired that they should once more be invited to attend, but was unable to fix an earlier period for the conclusion of the subject than the Monday or Tuesday in Whitsun week.

The deputation then withdrew.

COLUMN OF LIGHT.—(From a Correspondent.)—In the neighbourhood of Doncaster, on Sunday evening, after the setting of the sun, there appeared a vertical column of light, at, or nearly at, the point at which the sun descended below the horizon. Its altitude was about 15 degrees; its breadth, perhaps, one degree; the colour of the light the same as that of the golden reflection of the setting sun, and deeper where clouds intersected the column. Its duration was short, and it disappeared with the reflection in the heavens left by the sun, or before the latter had faded away. It reappeared on Monday night, but was far less brilliant, and its position a few degrees more southward.

Letters from Vich, in Catalonia, state that the sanguinary bandit, El Bon, who has for many years been the terror of the mountainous districts, has been secured, with one of his accomplices, and the hostess of the tavern who had secreted him. Bon had already made himself wealthy by kidnapping and ransoming wealthy farmers, and might, if he had liked, have retired on his gains; but his thirst for gold and love of adventure kept him in his old haunts till he was taken.

On Tuesday night Messrs. Cooper and Brothers' manufactory for patent tallow candles, at Manchester, being a building three stories in height, was destroyed by fire. The damage in stock is estimated at £6000, and to the building at £1500 or £2000. The stock, however, is insured to the extent of £4000, and the building is fully insured. The origin of the fire is a mystery, as there had been no light in the room where it commenced throughout the day.

At the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts held on Wednesday evening—Mr. Aspley Pellatt presiding—Professor George Shaw, of Queen's College, Birmingham, delivered an interesting lecture on the manufacture of glass, being the 17th lecture illustrative of the Great Exhibition.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

On Saturday last, the Solicitor-General Sir Fitzroy Kelly was elected for Harwich, without opposition.

AYLESBURY.—A numerous and influential meeting of the liberal voters of Aylesbury have resolved to ask Dr. Laidlaw to come forward as a candidate at the next election, in the room of Mr. Bethell.

BEWLEY.—It is understood that the sitting member, Lord Mandeville, does not offer himself again, but will be a candidate for Huntingdonshire.

BURY.—Mr. Frederick Peel addressed his friends, for the second time, in the Town-hall, Bury, on Monday evening. The admission was by ticket, and there was a crowded assembly. The hon. gentleman having expressed himself strongly in favour of Free Trade, proceeded to reply to a question put to him in reference to the College of Maynooth. The grant to Maynooth had been converted into a permanent provision in 1845, and he thought it could not be withdrawn, even if it was thought a vicious vote, without a breach of faith to all who had undertaken certain duties and responsibilities in dependence upon it. Besides, he conceived that, with Ireland in its present state of opposition to the Government, and with the Roman Catholic priests so dependent upon their people for their worldly subsistence, having a union with them in a common cause, and that cause not favourable to the established Government or the Protestant Church, it should be the aim to raise the character of the priests, by giving them education in their own country, rather than by forcing them to seek it abroad, so that their actions might be influenced, if not their hearts and principles. He declared himself against the ballot, but in favour of some means which should put a stop to corruption and intimidation at elections; and concluded with an eloquent peroration in favour of the preservation of our present institutions, in the use of which England had attained her present glorious state. A resolution approving of Mr. Peel as a candidate was then carried without a dissentient voice, and the meeting broke up.

CASHEL.—Sir Timothy O'Brien has published his address to his present constituents, the electors of Cashel.

COCKERMOUTH.—General Wyndham will contest this borough at the ensuing election as a "Free-trade supporter of Lord Derby."

COLERAINE.—In compliance with a requisition from a body of the Coleraine electors, Lord Naas has signified his intention of presenting himself, for the second time, as a candidate for that borough, after the dissolution of Parliament.

CUMBERLAND (EAST DIVISION).—Mr. Marshall and G. H. Head, Esq., of Rickerby House, are said to be in the field.

EVESHAM.—Lord Marcus Hill, contrary to everybody's expectations, has signified his intention of retiring from Parliamentary life. Mr. Grenville C. L. Berkeley, member for Cheltenham, has issued an address to the electors. Both he and Sir H. Willoughby, the Protectionist member, are in town.

DEVON (NORTH).—The Devon and Exeter Protection Society have threatened the constituency of this division of the county with a second Protectionist candidate, in the person of Mr. George Stuckey Buck, son of the present member (L. W. Buck, Esq.), in opposition to Sir Thomas Acland, who has confessed himself stanch to Free-trade principles. Mr. G. S. Buck has, however, declined to stand.

DROGHEDA BOROUGH.—Mr. T. M. Cantwell, solicitor, of Dublin, has addressed the electors of Drogheda. He declares himself an opponent of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and an advocate for a repeal of the Union.

DUNDALK.—Mr. Bowyer, an English Roman Catholic barrister, is announced as a candidate for this borough.

EDINBURGH.—Sir William Gibson Craig has announced his intention of retiring from the representation of this city.

ESSEX (NORTH).—A requisition is in course of signature to H. J. Conyers, Esq., of Copthall, Epping, to allow himself to be put in nomination for this division of the county, in opposition to Major Beresford.

EVESHAM.—A rumour is current that Mr. Hobhouse, M.P. for Lincoln, is to be a candidate on Free-trade and Liberal principles. Sir Henry Willoughby is expected to visit Evesham in a few days.

FINSBURY.—The electors of the borough of Finsbury have resolved to present the following requisition to Mr. James Wyld, M.P. for Bodmin, which has already received several hundred signatures:—"To James Wyld, Esq., M.P., Park-villa, Regent's-park. We, the undersigned, duly qualified electors of the borough of Finsbury, respectfully and earnestly request you to become a candidate to represent us in the Imperial Parliament at the ensuing election, and we pledge ourselves to give you our undivided support and interest."

GALWAY.—A local paper states that Lord Dunkellin has resolved to relinquish his intended contest for the representation of that county.

GATESHEAD.—This borough has been actively canvassed by Messrs. Nutt, Walters, and Liddell.

GLASGOW.—Mr. Macgregor has addressed the electors. He concludes as follows:—"Considering the strife and the expenses of a doubtful election, and however painful to my feelings it will be to be no longer your representative, I deem it just to you, and as a common-sense decision on my part, not to ask you again to elect me, unless so full a manifestation shall be made by yourselves, that there may be no cause to apprehend a defeat." He strongly recommends his colleague, Mr. Hastie.

GREENOCK.—At a meeting of the electors of Greenock lately held, resolutions were passed declaring confidence in Lord Melgund. His Lordship was present, and a committee was appointed for conducting his canvass.

SOUTH HANTS.—The Conservatives have resolved to send a requisition to Lord Henry Cholmondeley, to come forward as candidate for South Hants; and there is every reason to believe his Lordship will comply with such a requisition, and stand as a colleague with Mr. Compton in contesting the county.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—The canvassing progress of Mr. G. C. Lewis has been highly satisfactory to his friends; indeed, his course through the towns has been mostly one of triumph, the horses having been taken from his carriage, and himself and friends drawn into the town amidst the enthusiastic applause of the people. Mr. Booker continued his canvass in Passion-week; and, after what is described to have been a successful canvass at Ledbury, dined with a party of Protectionists, and addressed them in a speech of some length on the possible restoration of Protection.

LAMBETH.—An address has been extensively circulated by a large body of the electors of Lambeth, inviting the co-operation of all Free-traders in the borough, to secure the re-election of the Right Hon. Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt and W. Williams, Esq.

LOUTH.—The electors of the county of Louth have, in meeting assembled, declared that their present representatives, Messrs. Bellow and Fortescue, have forfeited the confidence of the constituency. The Tenant League will make an effort there to provide seats for their hangers-on.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—It is generally understood that Sir G. Grey's return for Northumberland will be unopposed, and that Lord Osluston will retire to make room for Lord Lovaine.

NOTTINGHAM.—Mr. Walter, M.P., the Hon. Edward Smith, and Mr. Osborne, have severally issued an address as candidates at the approaching election for this borough. They all profess to be Free-traders and Reformers but Mr. Osborne is the only candidate that espouses the ballot.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (NORTH).—The Nottingham Journal states that Lord Robert Clinton is prosecuting his canvass with so much success that his return for the division is almost certain.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (SOUTH).—Lord Newark's address appeared on Saturday last. He declares his determination to support the Derby Ministry.

ORKNEY.—Mr. Inglis, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, has just issued an address to the electors of this place, in which he says:—"I am not prepared to vote for any measure calculated to promote mere class interests, at the expense of the general welfare of the country; and while I am very sensible of the great pressure under which agriculture is now suffering, I am satisfied that the evil may be greatly lessened, if not removed, without the necessity of re-imposing a tax upon the people's food."

PRESTON.—Various communications have passed between Henry Raikes, Esq., of Chester, and the committee of the Preston Conservative Association and Registration Society, with a view to his introduction to the electors of this borough as a Conservative candidate. Mr. Raikes is son of the venerable Chancellor Raikes, of Chester, and is himself registrar of that diocese. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of Derby at the last general election.

READING.—Mr. Stanford, M.P., in his address to his constituents, states his intention to contest the borough on the dissolution of Parliament.

ROSS (NEW).—Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy, the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper, in Dublin, and Sir Thomas Redington, the late Under-Secretary for Ireland, are the rival candidates for the representation of this borough. Sir Thos. Redington, though professing the Roman Catholic religion, is opposed by the Catholic Defence Association, on the ground of being a member of that Government that passed the Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

SHREWSBURY.—Three candidates are in the field for this borough; viz. Mr. Tomline, Mr. E. H. Baldock, and Mr. Heathcote. Mr. Tomline, in offering himself again, addresses the electors as a determined Free-trader. Mr. Baldock pronounces in favour of Protection.

STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).—Mr. Adderley and Mr. Smith Child have issued addresses. Both candidates appear to consider that the question of direct protection to agriculture is already virtually decided, and that it would be injurious to that interest to attempt its revival. They are nevertheless supporters of the present Ministry. Mr. Adderley, in his address, states that his attention to the subject of colonization was recognised by Lord Derby in his offer of the Secretaryship of the Board of Control to his Government.

STROKE-UPON-TRENT.—The friends of Alderman Copeland and Mr. Ricardo have been busy engaged in canvassing the electors in the various districts. Both parties speak with confidence of success.

SUNDERLAND.—On Tuesday forenoon, Mr. George Hudson, M.P., arrived from London, and met the electors in the Commission-rooms, High-street. In his address to them, the hon. gentleman, while condemning the hasty manner in which the Corn-laws were repealed, which repeal, he contended, inflicted great misery upon important interests in this country, said that no one would now be found to oppose a change in the existing law relating to corn more than himself. Although he did not think the Navigation-laws could be reimposed, he thought that burdens such as light dues and the duty on timber should be removed from the shipping interest. He then proceeded to notice the other great questions at issue, and said he was opposed to the ballot and to a repeal of the Maynooth grant.

TAVISTOCK.—Mr. George Byng has addressed the electors, and declared himself in favour of Free Trade and progressive reform. He is opposed by Mr. Samuel Carter.

WATERFORD.—Mr. William Coningham, of London, is one of the candidates for Waterford. He is spoken of as a "determined opponent of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," whence it is to be inferred that he will come recommended by the Defence Association. Mr. Carew O'Dwyer has already taken the field.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The York Spring meeting—wanting a "Dutchman and Voltigeur" match to make it generally attractive—comes off on Tuesday and Wednesday next, with only an average list; the "public money," however, is contributed so liberally, and the north-country folk are so devoted to the sport, that we may look for a sufficiency of racing and a good attendance. Two days at Malton, immediately following York, and a minor affair on Tuesday at Leamington, which is coming out on its own account, complete the English "trotting" for the week. The Curragh April Meeting commences on Tuesday, and the Leominster and Bedwely (Wales) Steeplechases on Thursday. The only coursing fixture is the county of Cork on Tuesday.

LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET.

CLARET.—2 to 1 on Aristote.		
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.		
4 to 1 agst Homobrewed	7 to 1 agst Maidstone	100 to 7 agst Lapidist
DERBY.		
6 to 1 agst Hobbie Noble	17 to 1 agst Orello	25 to 1 agst Kingston
12 to 1 — Little Harry (t)	18 to 1 — Augur	28 to 1 — Phantom
13 to 1 — Claverhouse	20 to 1 — Alcoran	40 to 1 — K. of Trumps (t)
15 to 1 — Alfred the Great	22 to 1 — Homobrewed (t)	100 to 1 — Lapidist

NEWMARKET CRAVEN MEETING.—MONDAY.

The CRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added by the Jockey Club.—Mr. J. Osborne's Lady Agnes (Wells), 1. Captain Delme's The Little Savage (Harding), 2.

HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES of 20 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Exeter (F. Butler), 1. Mr. R. H. Nevill's Telescope (Pettit), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Hesperus (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Payne's Wingenud (Flatman), 2.

The RIDDLESWORTH STAKES of 200 sovs each.—The Duke of Bedford's ch Hugo walked over.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs each.—Lord Ribblesdale's Livermere walked over.

TUESDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Mr. Greville's Cariboo (Flatman), 1. Captain Lowther's Chopkins (Steggles), 2.

PLATE of £50 for Two-year-olds.—Duke of Richmond's b f by Lanercost out of Estelle (Flatman), 1. Duke of Bedford's Gossip (F. Butler), 2.

TUESDAY'S RIDDLESWORTH STAKES of 200 sovs each.—Lord Ribblesdale's The Nabob (Flatman), 1. Mr. T. Parr's Weathergale (Charlton), 2.

NEWMARKET HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, with 200 added.—Sir R. Pigot's Father Thames (Cowley), 1. Duke of Richmond's Officers (Flatman), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Mr. T. Parr's Sanita (Hiett), 1. Capt. Delme's The Little Savage (Charlton), 2.

COLUMN STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Batson's Kahidja (Sly), 1. General Anson's Orlando (Charlton), 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. Delamere's Harrier (Charlton), 1. Mr. Barne's Necklace (Flatman), 2.

THURSDAY.

HANDICAP PLATE of £70.—Peacock, 1. St. Antonio, 2.

HANDICAP PLATE of £50.—Sabra, 1. Sagacity, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES of 100 sovs.—Alcoran, 1. Stockwell, 2.

SWEEPSTAKES (OPTIONAL SELLING).—Lady-in-Waiting, 1. Fochabers, 2.

SUBSCRIPTION PLATE of £50.—Bordeaux, 1. Old Lad, 2.

CLARET STAKES.—Mountain Deer, 1. Aristote, 2.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SPRING MEETING.—MONDAY.

HUNTERS' STAKES of 10 sovs each.—Mr. E. Johnson's Jack of Acomb (Mr. Gregson), 1. Mr. Baker's Killyerby (Owner), 2.

LADIES' PLATE of 10 sovs.—Mr. E. Johnson nd Child of the Mist (Arkle), 1. Mr. Ruddock's Gracey (J. Simpson), 2.

WELTER STAKES of 2 sovs each, and 15 added.—Capt. Wood nd Miss West (Owner), 1. Mr. Gregson's Count Boruwlaski (Owner), 2.

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—MONDAY.

The FREE HANDICAP of 5 sovs each, and 25 added.—Mr. D'Arcy's Gulnare, 1. Mr. Blank's Paymaster, 2.

The BIRMINGHAM GRAND MIDLAND STEEPLECHASE HANDICAP of 25 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. S. Lucy's Tipperary Boy, 1. Captain F. R. Forster's Oscar, 2.

FOX HUNTING IN WARWICKSHIRE.—Negotiations which have recently been pending between Mr. R. J. Barnard, master of the Warwickshire hounds, and the inhabitants of Leamington, have terminated in Mr. Barnard consenting, during the next season, to hunt the North Warwickshire country twice a week, and the South Warwickshire three days a week, with meets in every respect advantageous to the town of Leamington.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the demand for money for commercial purposes has steadily increased, rather an extensive business has been transacted in the Consol Market this week, and prices have advanced almost daily. This state of things must, of course, be chiefly attributed to the immense amount of surplus cash at this time seeking employment, the pacific nature of our foreign avices, and the certain prospect of large additions being made from time to time to the stock of bullion in the Bank of England. With the exception of those at New York, the foreign exchanges come higher, arising from the scarcity of bills upon London on most of the Bourses; hence, it is possible that balances will be remitted in the shape of bullion. With reference to the productiveness of the Australian gold mines, we perceive that a company has been lately formed for the purpose of purchasing gold on the spot. This association, called the "Gold Importation Company," is calculated to be of much service to the miners; and there is every reasonable prospect of a good return upon the capital invested.

The Consol Account has passed off extremely well. The highest price of Consols, during the period it was open, was 99½; the lowest, 97½—showing an extreme fluctuation of 2½ per cent. The Bulls have, therefore, netted good profits. Money on "call" is now worth only 1½ per cent. The rates of discount on first-class paper are 2 to 2½; traders' bills, warrants, &c., 3 to 5; other bills and securities, 5½ to 7 per cent. per annum. The Bank rate still continues at 2½ per cent. upon first-rate securities; advances are made upon stock at 1½. On Monday the Three per Cent. Consols were done at 99½; on the following day they advanced to 99½; but, on Wednesday, the market received a slight check, arising from numerous sales of Stock on the part of those who had merely purchased for the dividends, and the Three per Cents left off at 99½. About £20,000 was taken in the Three per Cent. Reduced by the Government broker, at 99. The transactions in Consols, on Thursday, were large, and much firmness was given to the market by the arrival of 200,000 dollars in gold by the Pacific. The fluctuations in the value of the national stock were not extensive. Bank Stock was done at 218½ to 218½; the Three per Cent. Consols were marked at 99½ 99½; the Three per Cent. Consols, 99½ to 99½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents, 100½ 100½; and Consols for Account, 99½ 99½ to 100; Long Annuities, ending, 1860, were done at 6½ 11-16 13-16; Ditto, 1859, 6½ 11-16; Ditto, Jan. 5, 1860, 7 6 15-16; India Bonds, £1000, 82s. to 85s. prem.; Exchange Bills, £1000, March, 72s. to 74s; Ditto, Small, 74s. to 72s.; £1000 Bills, for June, were done at 64s. to 67s.; Ditto, £500, 68s. to 64s.; and Ditto, Small, 64s. prem. It is pretty generally understood that the amount of stock now held by the leading jobbers is comparatively small.

On the whole, Foreign Bonds have exhibited much firmness. Portuguese and Sardinian, as well as Dutch Stock, has tended upwards, with a full average amount of speculation. Spanish Threes have ruled steady at 47½ and 48. Peruvians have retained their late high range. A few transactions have been reported in Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, at 77½ to 78; Chilean Six per Cents, 103; Equador, 5 to 5½; French Four-and-a-Half per Cent Rentas, 100f. 62c. (exchange, 25f. 45c.); Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, ex December, 1849, Coupons, 24; Ditto, Deferred, 10½ 10½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 98½ 98½; and Venezuela Three-and-a-Half per Cents, for Account, 48. Towards the close of the week prices ranged as follows:—Brazilian, Small, 99½ to 99; Buenos Ayres, 79; Granada, Deferred, 11 to 10½ 11; Mexican Five per Cents, 35 to 35½; Ditto, Three per Cents, 29½ to 29 ex div.; Peruvian Six per Cents, 105½ to 106½ ex div.; Ditto, Deferred, 65½ to 65; Portuguese Four per Cents, 39½ to 39; Sardinian Five per Cents, 97½ 97; Spanish Three per Cents, 47½ to 48½; Ditto, Deferred, 21½ 22½; Venezuela, Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 48; and Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 61½ 62½ 62. A few transactions have been reported in Canada Six per Cent. Bonds, at 110½; and City Navigation Bonds, at 94½.

The Market for Railway Shares has been less active, arising from the settlement of the Account. On Thursday, however, prices steadily advanced. The rates of continuation have been variable. At the close of the business on Thursday the following quotations were officially marked:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Aberdeen, 15; Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 64; Bristol and Exeter, 93; Caledonian, 20½; Chester and Holyhead, 22; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 31½; East Anglian, 4½; Eastern Counties, 24; Eastern Union, B. and C., 5; East Lancashire, 17½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 33; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 51; Great Northern, 20½; Ditto, 2 A, Deferred, 6½; Ditto, B, Six per Cents, 14½; Great Northern, 20½; Ditto, 2 A, Deferred, 6½; Great Western, 92½; Lancashire and Southern and Western (Ireland), 4; London and Blackwall, 84; London and York, 74½; Ditto, Fiftys, 74½; London and Blackwall, 84; London and Brighton, 104; London and North-Western, 91½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 16½; London and South-Western, 91½; Manchester, Buxton, and Matlock, 2½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 35; Midland, 68½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 35½; Newmarket, 5½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, 5; Newry and Enniskillen, 2; North British, 8½; North Devon, 34; North Staffordshire, 91; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 19½; Scottish Central, 17½; Scottish Midland, 11½; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, Glass B, 5½; Shropshire Union, 3½; South Devon, 16; South-Eastern, 22½; South Wales, 35; Thames Haven, Dock, and Railway, 24; Vale of Neath, 13½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 5½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 19½; Ditto, Extensions, 14; Ditto, G. N. E. Purchase, 6½; and York and North Midland, 26.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Hull and Selby, 108½; Leeds and Bradford, 102½; Northern and Eastern, 61; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 22½; South Staffordshire, 8; Wilts and Somerset, 98½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Aberdeen, 1½ dis.; Caledonian (£10), 8½; Chester and Holyhead (Five-and-a-Half per Cent.), 17½; East Anglian, 3½; Eastern Counties Extension, No. 1, Five per Cent., prem.; Ditto, No. 2, ½ ex. div.; Ditto, Six per Cent. Stock, 13; Eastern Union Scrip, Six per Cent., 14; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 3½; Great Northern, Five per Cent., 14½; Ditto, Five per Cent. Scrip, 11; Lancashire and Yorkshire (£20), 4½; Londonderry and Enniskillen, Half Shares, 12; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, Six per Cent., 3½; Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 13½; Leicester and Swannington Preference, 4½; Norfolk, Five-and-a-Half per Cent., 5½; North British, 5½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Six per Cent., 9½; Shrewsbury and Chester, 16½; Waterford and Kilkenny, Six per Cent., 2½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick (Great North of England Purchase), 16½.

FOREIGN.—Central of France, 23; Charleroi and Equelines, 14; Dutch Rhine, 4½; Luxembourg, 4½; Ditto, Railway, 3½; Ditto, Canal, ½; Namur and Liege, 7½; Northern of France, 24½; Ditto, £20, 13½; Orleans and Bordeaux, 14½; Paris and Lyons, 11½; Paris and Rouen, 30½; Paris and Strasbourg, 23½; Rouen and Havre, 12½; Sambre and Meuse, 4½; Tours and Nantes, 11; West Flanders, 2½; and Western of France, 7½.

Somewhat larger transactions have taken place in the general Joint Stock Share Market, the prices in which have had an upward tendency. Provincial of Ireland, Union of London, Oriental, National Provincial of England, and Union of Australia have been principally dealt in. Sales of Colonial have taken place at 11½; London Joint Stock, 18½; London and Westminster, 29 to 28½; National Provincial of England, 41½; and Union of London, 15½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam-boat Shares have marked 77, 78, 77½; Royal Mail Steam, 81½ to 80; and General Steam Navigation, 28½ to 29 ex. div.

Gold Mining Shares have been in but moderate request, although several of them bear a good premium.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week very moderate supplies of English wheat have been received up to our market coastwise and by land carriage. Selected samples of both red and white have mostly sold at full prices; but low and middling kinds have commanded very little attention. The quantity of foreign wheat brought forward has been far from extensive; nevertheless, the transactions in that grain have been comparatively small, at previous currencies. Floating cargoes have commanded no attention. Malt and barley have continued scarce, and quite as dear. Grinding and distilling sorts, including malt, have met a dull inquiry. A fair average business has been done in oats and flour, but all other grain has sold heavily.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s to 42s; ditto, white, 41s to 45s; rye, 30s to 34s; grinding barley, 23s to 25s; distilling ditto, 25s to 28s; malt, 28s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 53s to 55s; brown ditto, 49s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 51s to 57s; Chevalier, 58s to 60s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire red oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 18s to 21s; ditto, white, 19s to 22s; tick beans, new, 35s to 38s; ditto, old, 36s to 39s; grey peas, 28s to 31s; mangel, 29s to 32s; white, 32s to 33s; bolters, 33s to 34s per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s to 40s; Suffolk, 30s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 30s to 33s per 280 lb. Foreign: American flour, 19s to 23s per barrel; French, 29s to 35s per 280 lb.

The Seed Market.—Linsed is still in good request, at full prices. Most other seeds are a slow sale. Cakes command full quotations.

Linsed.—English, sowing, 54s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 41s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hampseed, 33s to 38s per quarter. Coriander, 15s to 19s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 7s to 8s; white ditto, 5s to 6s; and tarax, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per bushel. English rapeseed, new, £21 to £23 per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, £8 0s to £8 10s; ditto, foreign, £7 10s to £9 0s per 1000. Rape cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. Canary, 38s to 40s per quarter. English clover seed, red, 40s to 50s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6d per 4½ lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 41s 4d; barley, 29s 4d; oats, 19s 7d; rye, 32s 8d; beans, 39s 1d; peas, 39s 2d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 42s 2d; barley, 30s 0d; oats, 19s 7d; rye, 31s 8d; beans, 39s 1d; peas, 39s 2d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d.

Tea.—Several public sales have been held this week but at which only a limited business has been doing. Privately the show of samples is large, whilst the inquiry is heavy, and good sound Congou may be purchased at 8d per lb.

Sugar.—On the whole, our market is somewhat firmer. In the general quotations, however, very few sales have taken place in this article, at barely previous currencies. The quantity on offer is extensive.

Fruit.—Currants are in good request, chiefly for shipment to the Continent. In other kinds of fruit very little is doing. Patras currants, 30s to 36s; Zante, 29s to 34s per cwt.

Provisions.—All descriptions of Irish butter move off slowly, at irregular quotations. Fine foreign is held for rather more money. English very dull. Fine weekly Doreet, 86s to 88s; middling ditto, 86s to 70s; old, 50s per cwt. Irish, 8s to 10s 6d per dozen lb. We have a fair inquiry for bacon, at fully late rates. Waterford, sizeable, 4s to 50s; heavy, 47s to 48s; Limerick, sizeable, 46s to 48s; heavy, 45s per cwt. Irish hams middles are selling at 44s to 46s, and tresses, 43s to 44s. Lard the turn higher. Fine Irish buttered, 57s to 59s; fine keg, 54s to 56s per cwt. Beef and pork support last week's prices.

Tallow.—Owing to the large stock in warehouse and the present small make, the trade is very inactive, but we have no further decline to notice in the quotations. F. Y. C. on the spot is selling at 35s 6d to 35s 9d per cwt. Town tallow, 35s per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s per 8 lb.

Oils.—The demand is heavy, and prices are with difficulty supported. The import of rape oil from France and Belgium still continues. Linsed oil is quoted at £1 6s 3d to £1 6s 6d per cwt.

Spirits.—Lewward Island rum is dull in sale, at 1s 4½d to 1s 5d proof. East India is quoted at 1s 4d proof, with very little doing in it. Brandy commands rather more attention, yet is not considered dearer. Geneva, 1s 9d to 2s 4d per gallon. British spirit, 9s; for gin, 17s; and 8s 6d for 22 per cent

NEW MUSIC &c.

CHURCH SERVICES, Bibles, and Prayer
books.—The cheapest and largest assortment in London is
HOLMES'S, 195, Oxford-street. Church Services, well bound
with clasp, 2s 6d; or in two vols, in case, 3s 0d; large print
Church Services, 6s; elegant Geneva v.l.v.t. Church Services, vi
morocco cases, 21s—very suitable for a present; Bibles, at 9s; hand-
somely bound in French morocco, 2s 6d; School Bibles, good price
1s 6d; Polyglott Bibles, large price, 10s; Family Bibles, 6s
Various editions of Testaments, 4d. Very large assortment
of various elegant bindings. An inspection is respectfully solicited.
Holmes's, 195, Oxford-street.

ALLSOPP'S EAST INDIA, PALE, and other **BURTON ALES.** The public is respectfully informed the Ales of this season's brewings are now ready for delivery, and may be obtained genuine in casks of 18 gallons and upwards, either singly or in any quantity, at their respective stores, as under, who also a list of the bottlers may be had:—The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent; 61, King William-street, City, London; Cook-street, Liverpool; High-street, Birmingham; the Exchange, Manchester; Royal Brewery, Dudley; 33, Virginia-street, Glasgow.

superior quality, four feet high, 4d per yard. The Ripaired Tanne
Flashing Netting, two or three yards wide, 1sd per yard; four or six
yards wide, 3d per yard; exactly the same as advertised by others.
double the above prices. Nets made to order. Casting Nets, 1s per
yard round complete. Drag Nets for ponds, lakes, and rivers, with
purse complete, twelve yards long, 1s; twenty yards long, 1s. 6d. Fish
nets complete, 1s per square yard. Rabbit Nets, on cord, twelve
meshes wide, 2d per yard; or, 8s per fifty yards.

The trade supplied at W. CULLINGFORD'S, 1, Strathmore-terrace,
Shadwell. Orders by post punctually attended to.

public, and Waterston and Brogden sell their gold at its bullion value and the profit being made on the workmanship alone, which is charged with reference to the intricacy or simplicity of the pattern. A general assortment of Jewellery, all made on the premises.—Manufactory—16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, London.

London: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.